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Settlers and Palestinians Holding Discreet Talks

Thrown Together by Peace, Sworn Enemies Seek to Ease Friction in Lands They Share

By Joel Greenberg
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Against a backdrop of bitter hostility, a group of prominent Jewish settlers and Palestinian officials have been holding discreet talks on coexistence as Palestinian self-rule has taken hold in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The informal meetings were disclosed Sunday by the liberal daily newspaper Ha'aretz, and they were confirmed by Palestinian participants and the Israeli organizer of the talks. The settlers could not be reached for comment, and were condemned by other leaders of the settlement movement.

Although the meetings were not official negotiations, they represented something of a breakthrough because they brought together representatives of two populations that live in frequent and often violent conflict.

Palestinians see the settlers as foreign occupiers who have seized their land, while the 130,000 Jews in the West Bank and Gaza Strip generally view the 2 million Palestinians around them as a hostile population bent on driving them from their biblical homeland.

But the new realities created by the 1993 self-rule accord between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization have apparently moved some settler leaders and Palestinian officials to seek ways to reduce friction in the territories they share.

Joseph Alpher, director of the Israel/Middle East Affairs Office of the American Jewish Committee, said that he had organized a series of meetings between representatives of both sides that began in June 1994.

Mr. Alpher said that because of the difficulties in bringing the participants together, they met fewer than 10 times, mostly at the American Jewish Committee's office in Jerusalem and once near Oxford, England.

The discussions explored conflicting visions of a possible peace accord and the future of the settlements, as well as practical steps to prevent Jewish-Arab violence in the areas of Palestinian self-rule.

The idea behind the meetings was for both sides "to get to know one another as political neighbors and to explore ways of coexistence, given the new reality," Mr. Alpher said.

Practical discussions covered such matters as travel by Jews through Palestinian zones, a telephone hot line for use in emergencies, and prevention of disruptions by settlers of the Palestinian elections held last January.

The settlers reportedly included Yisrael Harel, chairman of the settlers' umbrella council; Uri Elizur, editor of the settlers' journal, and Rabbi Eliezer Waldman, an influential rabbi from the settlement of Kiryat Arba near Hebron.

In an article in his journal a few months ago, Mr. Elizur called for a dialogue between the settlers and Palestinian Authority officials to solve everyday problems of mutual concern.

But Uri Ariel, the secretary-general of the settlers' council, said Sunday that the meetings with the Palestinians were unauthorized. "Good and naïve people are making a serious mistake that we will have to correct," he said. "They are only causing damage."

The Palestinians named as participants included Hassan Asfour, a senior negotiator with Israel; Mohammed Dahlan, director of the Palestinian security services in Gaza, and Sufian Abu Zaida, head of the Israel desk at the Palestinian Authority.

"I learned that there can't be a solution without dismantling the settlements," Mr. Abu Zaida said. "But there is no problem with someone who wants to remain as a foreign citizen under Palestinian sovereignty." Some settlers were willing to stay behind, he added.

Mr. Alpher said the talks helped break down mutual stereotypes. "The Palestinians came to appreciate that they are not going to get rid of the settlers, that they are not going to move," he said. "They ... see the settlers as human beings with strong national and ideological ties to the land, just as the Palestinians have. The settlers could hear Palestinians talking about peaceful coexistence and a two-state solution."



Andrei Zavadskii/Agence France-Presse

WAR DEAD — Mothers touching a memorial stone inaugurated Sunday in the Russian city of Sofrino commemorating Russian dead in Chechnya. Fighting continued there despite a cease-fire call. Page 5.

Stirring, Yeltsin Revs Up Campaign

His Re-election Chances Are Being Helped by Communist Errors

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Ten weeks before a presidential election that may determine whether Russia will finally bury its Communist past or resurrect it, Boris N. Yeltsin is stirring from his deep political coma.

After months of ill health, cabinet shuffles that made him look defensive and self-inflicted wounds from an endlessly brutal war in Chechnya, the Russian president started campaigning in earnest last week and offered the public what he has lacked so glaringly to date: a plan.

He is also getting help from an unexpected source — his Communist archrivals. The Communist presidential candidate, Gennadi Zyuganov, has also launched an aggressive campaign and is considered the front-runner, but his party is suffering from internal divisions, political missteps and other problems, both of its own making and of Mr. Yeltsin's.

While a month ago Mr. Yeltsin was struggling in third or fourth place in the polls and many doubted he had the physical stamina to run for president, today it seems clear that the race is a two-man contest between President Yeltsin and Mr. Zyuganov.

"Whoever can show there will be less revolutionary change wins the election," said Michael McFaul of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, who analyzes Russian politics. "Right now, Yeltsin's looking a lot better in that department."

Mr. Yeltsin's plan is a mix of dreamy new programs, recycled promises and his own undeniable charisma, now suddenly on more public display than at any point in his presidency.

For all its flaws, though, the plan has given his campaign a sense of move-

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North Tests Korea Truce With Troops In the DMZ

UN Calls Incursions Significant, but Sees No Cause for Alarm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — North Korea sent more than 300 soldiers into the Demilitarized Zone dividing North and South Korea on Sunday in the biggest of three incursions in as many days, a Defense Ministry official in Seoul said.

The U.S.-led United Nations Command described the latest intrusion as a "significant violation" of the armistice accord that ended the 1950-53 Korean War, but said there was no cause for alarm.

"The United Nations Command leadership continues to watch the situation with serious concern, but notes these violations are not a cause for particular alarm," a statement said.

Under the armistice, only 35 military policemen from each side are allowed into the security area at any time and only sidearms are permitted.

The latest move came despite U.S. efforts to contact North Korea on Sunday to protest the previous armistice violations.

"I don't have all the information," said Jim Coles, spokesman for the American-UN combined forces command, "but I know that if we try to call them, they will refuse. I don't know whether we are lodging the protest through different channels."

On Saturday, the North's duty officer in Panmunjom refused to accept a hotline call.

The statement from the UN Command put the number of North Korean troops that entered the highly sensitive Joint Security Area within the buffer zone at the Panmunjom crossing point at 150 to180, far fewer than estimated by the South Korean Defense Ministry.

There was no immediate explanation for the discrepancy, although the troops entered after dark.

"It is difficult to get the exact number as North Korean troops are exercising in the Joint Security Area at night, but it is more than 300 and less than 400," said an official in the ministry's situation room.

The troops arrived in a convoy of 12 trucks at around 8 P.M. and started pulling out two and a half hours later after conducting drills in groups of 10 to 20.

The UN Command statement stressed that the situation elsewhere along the DMZ remained normal. In a statement issued Saturday after the second incursion, the UN Command said there was no "imminent threat."

Nevertheless, the Defense Ministry official in Seoul said the South Korean military units near the security area had been put on heightened alert for border defense. South Korea is also asking the United States to send advanced Awacs radar planes as tension mounts, the official said.

Much of the 37,000-soldier U.S. contingent is already deployed near the heavily fortified border area, and there have been no fresh U.S. troop movements because of the North Korean incursions.

The UN Command statement denied that the combined South Korea-U.S. forces were on higher alert.

"All forces assigned in the forward areas south of the Demilitarized Zone are always in a high state of readiness, but nothing in their readiness posture has changed from the standard high level that has been maintained for many years," the statement said.

Seoul put the number of intruding North Korean soldiers at around 260 on Saturday and 120 on Friday.

American officials indicated that they were not unduly alarmed by the first two incursions.

"It appears to us to be another step in the campaign of North Koreans to dismantle the long-standing military armistice agreement," a State Department spokesman said. *(Reuters, AP)*



Petr Josek/Reuters

U.S. OUT OF DAVIS CUP — MaliVai Washington of the United States returning a shot on Sunday to Petr Korda of the Czech Republic. The Czechs eliminated the Americans, 3-2, to gain the semifinals. Page 18.

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AGENDA

Bombs Thrown At Israeli Bus

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Two gasoline bombs were thrown at an Israeli bus on Sunday near Hebron in the West Bank, and about five people were hurt, Israel Radio reported.

None of the victims was seriously injured, it said, but they were taken to a hospital.

Palestinian witnesses said many Israeli soldiers arrived at the scene, and the radio said the army was searching the area for suspects.

An Israeli settler from the area said one of the bombs caught on fire.

Under the 1995 peace agreement to expand Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank, Israel was to have withdrawn most of its troops from Hebron in March, leaving a contingent to guard small enclaves of Jews.

French Prison Revolt

DIJON, France (AFP) — Riot police armed with riot sticks and tear gas stormed a prison here Sunday, ending a revolt by about 300 inmates who had set two fires in the facility and refused to return to their cells, officials said.

A police officer was injured when a projectile thrown by one of the inmates hit him on the head. Three prisoners also were reported to have suffered injuries.

A prison spokesman, François Antonini, said that damage to the prison was "huge." None of the guards were hurt, he said.

Brown Crash: Questions On an Ouster

By Bradley Graham and Don Phillips
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Air Force squadron leader who had been responsible for the plane that carried Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown and 34 others to their deaths was forced to relinquish his command five days before the crash last Wednesday.

The officer, Lieutenant Colonel James Albright, former head of the 76th Airlift Squadron, declined to comment when he was asked whether he had differed with his commander over safety issues involving flights into Bosnia.

Both Colonel Albright and his commander, Brigadier General William E. Stevens, insisted in interviews that the differences between them had nothing to do with flying nonprecision approaches in bad weather into places like Dubrovnik, Croatia, where the plane carrying Mr. Brown crashed while trying to land in a storm. The adequacy of the navigational aids for poor-weather flying at Dubrovnik has become a central focus of the crash investigation.

General Stevens, who commands the

As 33 coffins arrive, Clinton and families mourn victims. Page 9.

See CRASH, Page 9

Montana's Big, and Folks Mind Their Own Business

By Timothy Egan
New York Times Service

HELENA, Montana — Last Chance Gulch leads into the old stone buildings of Montana's capital, to Lewis and Clark County jail, which now holds a man suspected of being one of the most sought-after American fugitives of the century. Last Chance is not just a name for a main drag. In Montana, it seems like a state motto.

For Theodore John Kaczynski, the student prodigy who graduated from Harvard at age 20, the promising math professor, Montana was the best of all hideouts. Virtually everybody in the little hamlet near his one-room cabin knew him, but nobody asked who he really was.

Now, of course, Mr. Kaczynski, as the chief suspect in the "Unabomber" case, is on his way to becoming a household name in the United States.

At the same time, a band of tax-hating individualists and accused check forgers called Freemen wait out an FBI siege on the other side of the state.

The timing of the two events is utterly coincidental, but suddenly people throughout the United States are wondering what it is about the Big Sky Country that makes it such a shelter for people who want to hide or otherwise thumb their nose at the idea of an organized society.

It is not, it turns out, a foolish question. "There is this idea here that your neighbor's business is your neighbor's business until it actually causes harm to you," said Ken Toole, of the Montana Human Rights Network. The organization monitors hate groups and extremists, and has had a busy year.

"Much as I would like to deny it, there is no doubt that we have become a haven for some of these militia leaders and extremists," said Mr. Toole. "Yet, this is also a state that has stood up to these people."

But it is also state where a hermit, a fugitive, or an extremist can go for years without feeling an ounce of pressure. There are fewer than a half-dozen people per square mile in Montana — the state has a population of 800,000 in a land mass the size of Japan — and no daytime speed limit.

Garfield County, where the Freemen are holed up, is as big as the state of Connecticut, and it has only two law enforcement officers in the county.

Even in the West, where individualism and self-reliance survive as regional values, Montana stands out. It is the third most sparsely populated state in the nation, and there is a long history of unconventional attitudes toward what constitutes law and order.

In the second half of the 19th century, the state was a haven for outlaws and, in response, a center of vigilantism; it also was a hotbed of labor radicalism where miners rose up against the "copper

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Newsstand Prices			
Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	14 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Riels
Egypt	£E 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

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'Unabomber' Suspect Fit Right In

And Next, the Duty to Die?

Many Troubled by Court Rulings on Assisted Suicide

By Esther B. Fein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Now that two federal appeals courts have lifted bans on physician-assisted suicide, many in medicine are struggling with a tormenting question: Will the right to die become the duty to die?

They wonder if the sick and the disabled will feel pressure — either self-imposed or from relatives — into choosing suicide over prolonged and inevitably futile treatment, particularly at a time when health care dollars are shrinking. They even raise the specter of the right to assisted suicide leading to euthanasia.

"People who are sick already feel that they are a financial and emotional burden to their families and to society," said Lisa Gigliotti, a lawyer for the Michigan Protection and Advocacy Service, a lobbying group for people with disabilities. "Now society is telling them: 'You have an option. You have the right to die.' For them, this translates easily into an obligation to die."

Society is already grappling with the economic limits on medical care. To save money, managed care plans often dictate which doctors patients can see, limit access to costly tests and demand shorter hospital stays.

But the decision last week by the 2d Circuit Court of Appeals in New York, freeing doctors to help termin-

See DEATH, Page 9

Disabled in Japan / **The Stigma**

Exclusion in the Name of Social Harmony

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — He sits back in his wheelchair now and laughs about it, but as a child it was a *burden more excruciating* than his crippled body and deformed hands: the gradual awareness that what his father felt for him was not love but embarrassment, that even those he lived with regarded him as a monster.

"When my brothers and sisters had friends visiting our home, they would tell me to get lost," the disabled man, Osamu Takahashi, recalled with disarming cheerfulness. "Their friends never knew I existed."

Mr. Takahashi never went to any school and was hidden in the house from birth until the age of 26. While the rest of his family ate together, he was served meals alone in his own room.

His family allowed him out of the house only about once a year, and then usually at night so the neighbors would not see.

"The idea was that if you're born deformed, you should be concealed as much as possible," said Mr. Takahashi, who is now 49 and runs a center for the disabled. "And that view still survives in some households."

Mr. Takahashi's experience was extreme, but the stigma was not. Physical and mental disabilities seem to arouse powerful feelings of shame across Japan, and these emotions offer a disconcerting glimpse of the way in which society here sometimes works.

Japan lacks any law prohibiting discrimination against the handicapped, although advocates for the disabled are trying to change that.

To be sure, Japan is in many ways one of the most sensitive and civilized societies in the world. This is a country where school gym classes do not allow captains to pick teams, so that weak children will not feel bad about being picked last.

Tokyo is one of the few major cities in the world where a blind person can ask a taxi driver the fare on the meter and count on not being cheated. Yet even if individuals do not prey on the handicapped, society sometimes seems to.

Japanese society emphasizes conformity, and the essence of the Japanese proverb about "the nail that sticks out gets hammered down" is drummed into children from the moment they set off for the first day of school — sometimes in identical uniforms. The disabled are the nails that stick out, and they complain that they get hammered.

"Japanese consider someone different an outcast, a source of shame," said Naotaka Kumeta, 25, a man who lives in the city of Shizuoka and uses a wheelchair. "People think it shameful that I like to go out and about. They say, 'Remember, you're handicapped!' "

Mr. Kumeta, a tall man with bushy eyebrows, was injured in 1990, while studying at a college in Oregon. He had gone to Oregon as an exchange student in high school and loved it, particularly the sports — he wrestled the 152-pound (69 kilograms) and 160-pound weight classes and played lineman on the school football team.



Dennis Gray/The New York Times

Osamu Takahashi, who was shunned by his family as a child, now runs a center for the disabled.

Then one day he was driving his 1977 Mustang — "very fast," Mr. Kumeta admitted sheepishly — without a seatbelt, and he fell asleep at the wheel.

Mr. Kumeta was in a coma for two months and woke up in a hospital back in Japan to learn that brain injuries had left his right side paralyzed and his left side with tremors.

"I thought I wanted to die," Mr. Kumeta recalled. An American Christian missionary instilled a renewed desire to live, and Mr. Kumeta's mission in life now is to win better treatment for the disabled.

When Mr. Kumeta visited Tokyo recently by train, he had to be met at Tokyo Station by a railway employee — alerted in advance — who led him through a labyrinth of underground passageways to make his connection to a commuter train.

"People say that Japan is a very developed society," Mr. Kumeta said quietly as he rode that train, his wheelchair parked near the door, as just about everyone in the train car gazed at him. "But for the handicapped it is very backward, decades behind the United States. Look at how people are staring at me — it's like that all the time."

The next stop was Shinjuku, Tokyo's busiest subway station — and one with no elevators. A railway employee and a couple of Japanese businessmen helped carry Mr. Kumeta in his wheelchair down a long flight of steps.

Americans see Japan as a harmonious society, Mr. Kumeta said a few minutes after that humiliating episode, but the harmony is achieved by excluding those who do not seem to fit. The exclusion, he said, usually means that the disabled are often discouraged from working, from marrying, from going to movie theaters or restaurants.

"When I'm alone in a coffee shop," Mr. Kumeta said, "people think, 'Troublemaker!' "

Disabled people in many countries feel that they are treated inequitably, of course. But the vehemence with which the handicapped raise the issue in Japan is striking, particularly because their complaints have less to do with architecture and more to do with discrimination and social exclusion.

"I think I can overcome the physical barriers," said Chieko Okada, 22, a university student who is in a wheelchair. "If there are no elevators, then I can use a staircase if someone will help me. But the psychological barriers are really difficult to overcome."

Miss Okada attended special schools for the disabled as she was growing up, and then when she applied to universities she was repeatedly told that she would not be allowed to take the entrance examinations.

Finally, Miss Okada was accepted at a university near her home, and now she has just graduated. But when she applied for jobs she was told that companies could not accept a disabled person, and she ended up taking a job with a center for the handicapped in Tokyo.

She looked for a small apartment near her new job site, and landlords repeatedly turned her down.

"Sometimes I want to cry out: 'I'm here! I live here too!' " Miss Okada said. "Even though it's weaker than it used to be, there's still this feeling that the disabled should be excluded."

Still, it is not that anybody with a physical disability is denied opportunities. After all, a partly paralyzed politician named Ichiro Hatoyama rose to be prime minister, from 1954 to 1956.

The real problem, the disabled say, is that they are normally excluded from the mainstream of society, in ways comparable to racial segregation.

"This isn't an open society that tries to embrace outsiders or different people," said Mr. Takahashi, the director of the center for the disabled. "Consciously or unconsciously, society tries not to open the door but rather to exclude outsiders, those who don't seem to fit."

Mr. Takahashi and others say that when they visit the United States they find attitudes a world apart from those of Japan.

In America, they say, they may be regarded as foreigners but at least are acknowledged as inhabitants of the same planet.

COMING UP
There are strong signs that the spread of AIDS in Uganda has slowed markedly as young adults there have adopted safer sexual practices.

Raid on Faction Leader Sparks Unrest in Liberia

Attack on Airport Is Reported in Monrovia

Agence France-Presse

MONROVIA, Liberia — Three military helicopters and a civilian aircraft were set on fire over the weekend at Monrovia's airport, while heavy gunfire could be heard Sunday in the Mamba Point district, aid workers said.

On Saturday, about 20 wounded people, one of whom has since died, were admitted to two hospitals run by humanitarian organizations, the same sources said.

The fighting started in a northeastern district of the city early Saturday, when the police tried to arrest a former faction leader, Roosevelt Johnson, on murder charges. Shooting later spread to the city center, the sources said.

The helicopters had been given by the United States to the West African peacekeeping force that is trying to maintain a truce signed in August by the factions waging a civil war here. The six years of fighting killed 150,000 people and destroyed the economy of what was once one of West Africa's most prosperous lands.

Aid workers contacted by telephone said that movement in Monrovia was impossible, and that there was no sign of peacekeeping troops in the Mamba Point district, where most UN and humanitarian agencies are based.

Sporadic automatic weapons fire was heard around the city center Sunday. The sources said looters aiming to deter witnesses might have been responsible.

Although the West African peacekeeping force announced Saturday night that it would intervene to restore law and order in Monrovia, its soldiers seemed to have taken no action.

According to unconfirmed reports, trouble has also broken out in barracks that house the Armed Forces of Liberia, whose ethnic Krahn members wanted to join troops loyal to Mr. Johnson, also a Krahn, and other factional fighters of the same ethnic group.

A Sunday radio announcement said Charles Julu, who had been imprisoned in July, was "liberated" by Johnson loyalists with six other senior officers of the Armed Forces of Liberia.

All were given seven year jail sentences following a coup attempt.

Mr. Julu was chief of staff under the dictatorship of president Samuel K. Doe, who was overthrown and executed in 1990. In September 1994, Mr. July and about 100 Armed Forces of Liberia dissidents occupied the seat of government in Monrovia for about 12 hours before being overcome by the West African peacekeeping force.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Jordan-Israel Link Gets Off the Ground

AMMAN, Jordan, (Reuters) — A Jordanian plane took off on the first scheduled flight between Amman and Tel Aviv since Jordan and Israel signed a peace accord in 1994, aviation officials said Sunday.

Five weekly flights by each side are part of a transport pact signed in January that fell within the framework of the peace accord. The price of a one way ticket is $70.

Malaysians Say 'No' To the Bullet Train

KUALA LUMPUR (AP) — The Malaysian government has decided against building a bullet train line because a study has shown it would be too expensive, Transport Minister Ling Liong Sik said.

The cost of the project alone would be 20 billion ringgit ($8 billion), and that did not include the cost of land acquisition, he said Saturday.

Not only would it be expensive, but many stretches of the tracks between Singapore and Padang Besar, on the border with Thailand, would need to be straightened to accommodate the train's high speeds.

EgyptAir will buy four Airbus A321 planes, an executive at the company said Sunday. The state-owned airline bought three Airbus 340-200s last year. *(Reuters)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, England, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Gibraltar, Grenada, Guyana, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Monaco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Rwanda, Scotland, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tahiti, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Vatican City, Wales, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
TUESDAY: Philippines, Tunisia, Vatican City.
WEDNESDAY: Israel.
THURSDAY: Costa Rica.
FRIDAY: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Greece, Lebanon, Sri Lanka, Thailand.
SATURDAY: Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand.
SUNDAY: Bangladesh, Jordan, Syria.
Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg.

Correction

An article in Friday's editions incorrectly stated the amount the Nigerian government offers to buttress that country's petroleum industry. The subsidy is an estimated $39 million.

6 Dead in Ecuador Slide

QUITO, Ecuador — An avalanche buried at least 20 mountain climbers at a shelter on the slopes of a volcano, killing at least six of them, the Red Cross said.

Nine people were rescued, and searchers were looking for another five people believed buried Saturday by the avalanche, about 90 kilometers south of the capital of Quito, a Red Cross spokesman said.

The six victims — three women, two men and a 6-year-old boy — were all from Ecuador, he said.

According to Radio Quito, other mountaineers may have been staying in the cabin shelter atop Cotopaxi volcano because a wind and snow storm had socked in the snow-covered peak. *(AP)*

Power Failure Stalls London Underground

Agence France-Presse

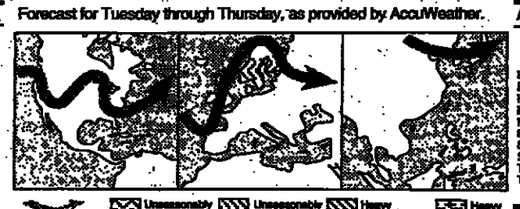
LONDON — The London Underground was 90 percent paralyzed for more than three hours Saturday because of a power failure. The breakdown was described by an Underground spokesman as the "biggest problem ever" to hit the system.

Two generators exploded and a fire began in Earl's Court station, causing a breakdown at the central power station that supplies the entire Underground network.

A total of 31 passengers stuck in a train at the entry to a tunnel at Earl's Court were affected by smoke fumes and were treated at a hospital.

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



Europe

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	18/64	12/53 pc	21/70	14/57 pc
Amsterdam	12/53	8/46 c	13/55	8/46 r
Ankara	12/53	3/37 sh	13/55	2/35 t
Athens	16/61	11/52 c	17/62	11/52 c
Barcelona	18/64	9/48 c	17/62	11/52 t
Belgrade	18/64	6/43 c	21/70	8/46 pc
Berlin	16/61	8/46 r	18/64	7/44 pc
Brussels	16/61	8/46 pc	16/61	7/44 t
Budapest	20/68	6/43 pc	20/68	7/44 s
Copenhagen	12/53	7/44 c	13/55	6/43 c
Costa Del Sol	19/64	14/57 c	21/70	14/57 pc
Dublin	12/53	6/41 pc	13/55	7/44 c
Edinburgh	11/52	6/43 s	11/52	7/44 pc
Florence	17/62	10/50 c	18/68	8/46 c
Frankfurt	16/61	7/44 r	18/64	6/43 pc
Geneva	14/57	9/48 c	18/61	7/44 t
Helsinki	10/50	-1/31 s	11/52	2/35 s
Istanbul	13/53	9/48 sh	15/59	7/44 c
Las Palmas	23/73	17/62 s	23/73	16/64 s
Lisbon	17/62	13/55 pc	19/66	13/55 pc
London	11/52	8/46 r	13/55	7/44 r
Madrid	17/62	11/52 t	19/66	8/46 pc
Milan	18/64	12/53 r	19/66	10/50 t
Moscow	11/52	2/35 pc	14/57	4/39 s
Munich	16/61	7/44 pc	18/64	6/43 pc
Nice	16/61	9/48 c	17/62	10/50 r
Oslo	14/57	4/39 s	10/50	4/39 r
Mallorca	18/61	11/52 c	17/62	12/53 t
Paris	17/62	8/46 pc	17/62	7/44 pc
Prague	17/62	7/44 r	20/68	7/44 pc
Reykjavik	6/43	4/39 sh	7/44	2/35 r
Rome	17/62	9/48 c	18/64	9/48 c
St. Petersburg	13/55	-1/31 pc	15/59	3/37 s
Stockholm	13/55	1/34 s	12/53	4/39 s
Strasbourg	18/64	11/52 pc	18/64	8/46 t
Tallinn	10/50	0/32 s	11/52	2/35 s
Venice	17/62	12/53 c	19/66	11/52 pc
Vienna	17/62	8/43 pc	19/64	7/44 pc
Warsaw	17/62	5/41 pc	18/64	5/43 s
Zurich	17/62	11/52 c	18/64	8/46 t

Oceania

Auckland	21/70	14/57 c	22/71	14/57 sh
Sydney	24/75	16/61 c	22/71	14/57 s

North America

There will be rain and snow showers from Toronto and Boston to Washington, D.C., through Wednesday. After a cold day Tuesday, Chicago will warm up on Wednesday. April showers will dampen Vancouver and Seattle Tuesday, but Wednesday will be rain-free.

Europe

London and Paris will have dry weather Tuesday and Wednesday, but showers could return by Thursday. Amsterdam will stay mainly dry, while a couple of showers could dampen Madrid and Lisbon Wednesday and Thursday. Rome and Oslo will be dry much of the time.

Asia

Mainly dry but chilly through Thursday from Beijing through Seoul to Tokyo. A bit of rain may affect Osaka around midweek. Turning rather cool in Shanghai with rain at times. Warm and humid in Hong Kong with a few showers. Hot and humid in Singapore with scattered thunderstorms.

Middle East

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Abu Dhabi	35/92	14/57 s	33/84	17/62 s
Beirut	22/71	12/53 pc	23/73	10/61 pc
Cairo	25/77	9/48 s	31/88	18/64 c
Damascus	28/79	9/48 s	21/70	11/52 pc
Jerusalem	24/75	10/50 s	21/70	12/53 s
Luxor	37/99	15/61 s	44/111	21/70 s
Riyadh	25/82	18/66 pc	31/88	19/64 pc

Africa

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algiers	18/61	13/53 r	18/64	13/53 s
Cape Town	22/71	12/53 s	21/70	12/53 pc
Casablanca	17/62	12/53 c	19/66	13/55 pc
Harare	22/71	9/48 s	22/71	10/50 t
Lagos	31/88	25/79 pc	32/89	26/79 pc
Nairobi	20/68	13/55 t	22/71	14/57 c
Tunis	20/68	13/55 t	18/64	10/50 r

Asia

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Bangkok	32/89	26/79 c	33/91	26/79 c
Beijing	18/64	5/41 pc	19/66	7/44 pc
Hong Kong	19/66	14/57 sh	21/70	16/61 c
Manila	32/89	24/75 pc	33/91	23/73 pc
New Delhi	36/100	23/73 s	34/93	19/66 pc
Seoul	11/52	3/37 sh	14/57	2/35 s
Shanghai	19/66	13/55 r	20/68	10/50 pc
Singapore	32/89	23/73 pc	33/91	23/73 pc
Taipei	23/73	20/68 sh	26/79	19/66 c
Tokyo	14/57	7/44 pc	14/57	4/39 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	23/73	12/53 pc	25/77	12/61 s
Caracas	30/86	19/66 pc	31/88	18/64 pc
Lima	24/75	18/64 s	24/75	19/66 pc
Mexico City	22/71	9/48 pc	23/73	9/48 pc
Rio de Janeiro	32/89	23/73 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
Santiago	29/84	7/44 pc	22/71	10/50 pc

North America

Anchorage	3/37	-6/22 sn	2/35	-3/27 sn
Atlanta	16/61	4/39 r	10/50	2/35 c
Boston	6/43	-1/31 c	4/39	-2/28 sn
Chicago	4/39	-4/25 s	7/44	-5/24 pc
Denver	14/57	2/35 pc	13/55	2/35 pc
Detroit	4/39	-4/25 c	2/35	-3/27 sf
Honolulu	28/82	20/68 pc	28/82	22/71 pc
Houston	18/61	7/44 sh	17/62	8/46 c
Los Angeles	23/73	14/57 s	23/73	15/61 s
Miami	28/82	19/66 pc	27/80	19/66 t
Minneapolis	4/39	-6/22 sf	0/32	-5/24 pc
Montreal	2/35	-2/29 pc	-1/31	-6/22 sn
Nassau	28/82	23/73 s	28/84	23/73 pc
New York	8/46	1/34 r	4/39	0/32 r
Phoenix	30/86	14/57 s	30/91	16/61 s
San Fran.	20/79	12/53 s	24/75	12/53 s
Seattle	15/61	6/43 sh	19/66	8/46 pc
Toronto	2/35	-9/27 pc	-1/31	-7/20 sn
Vancouver	17/62	13/55 sh	17/62	13/55 pc
Washington	10/50	0/32 sh	7/44	0/32 r

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hca, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

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THE AMERICAS

Profile of Unabomber 'Fits' Suspect

But Investigators Don't Know Why the Targets Were Chosen

By Richard Perez-Pena
New York Times Service

On May 25, 1978, a package was found in a parking lot at the University of Illinois campus in downtown Chicago. The return address bore the name of a scientist at Northwestern University in nearby Evanston, and the parcel was forwarded to him. But he did not recognize it, so he alerted campus security guards, who opened it. It exploded.

Just about that time, Theodore John Kaczynski, who had lived for years in seclusion in Montana, moved back for a while to the Chicago area, where he had grown up.

That convergence is the most striking of several between the life of Mr. Kaczynski, a brilliant, withdrawn former assistant professor of mathematics at the University of California at Berkeley, and the "Unabomber," who baffled law-enforcement agencies around the country for 18 years, beginning with that bomb in the parking lot.

Last week, federal agents arrested Mr. Kaczynski at his cabin in Montana, in the belief that he and the bomber are the same man.

Over the weekend, investigators trying to connect Mr. Kaczynski to the bombings determined, as they had suspected, that he had frequently ridden intercity buses, which would have allowed him to travel from Montana to both Utah and Northern California, where the bomber had been active since 1981.

To be sure, federal investigators still have work to do before they can claim to have connected Mr. Kaczynski's life closely to what is known or believed about the person who mailed or placed 16 bombs from 1978 to 1995, killing three people and injuring 23 others.

But no contradictions have emerged, and there are some powerful links, like Mr. Kaczynski's connections to the Chicago area, to Salt Lake City and to the San Francisco Bay area, all places strongly associated with the bomber.

Also potentially telling are the profiles of the bomber, compiled by the FBI and social scientists, which in retrospect can be seen to have resembled Mr. Kaczynski ever more strongly as clues were gathered over the years. From the outset, the bomber was thought to be an intelligent, meticulous loner who grew up in the Chicago area, a description that fits Mr. Kaczynski.

Although the first profile suggested that his formal education might have been limited, later ones said he most likely had a postgraduate education, which Mr. Kaczynski does. By early versions the bomber would now be in his mid-40s, but more recently investigators thought he was in his 50s; Mr. Kaczynski is 53.

"He fits the profile perfectly," said Louis Bertram, an FBI agent in Salt Lake City who spent several years on the search for the Unabomber before retiring in 1988.

Mr. Kaczynski was reared in the Chicago suburb of Evergreen Park, and graduated from high school in three years, at the age of 16, in 1958.

He graduated from Harvard in 1962 and entered the graduate program in mathematics at the University of Michigan, earning a master's in 1964 and a doctorate in 1967. He was an acting assistant professor of mathematics at the University of California at Berkeley from 1967 to 1969.

In the early 1970s, he built a tiny cabin in Montana, where he lived in almost total isolation.

But on July 7, 1978, six weeks after the first attack attributed to the Unabomber, Mr. Kaczynski received an Illinois driver's license, using his parents' address in the Chicago suburb of Lombard. Neighbors recall the return of the reclusive son, by then 36 years old, and some say he worked odd jobs.

"He never said a word to anyone that I remember," said Roy Froberg, who lives across the street.

The second bomb was left on the Northwestern campus a year later and, like the first, did not seriously hurt anyone. The third, mailed from Chicago, exploded in November 1979 aboard an American Airlines plane carrying mail to Washington, and injured 12 passengers.

The fourth, also mailed from Chicago, exploded in June 1980 at the Lake Forest, Illinois, home of Percy Wood, president of United Airlines, who was injured.

Federal agents say Theodore Kaczynski lived in Salt Lake City for a while in the early 1980s — though city and state agencies there say they have no record of him — and the bomber's activities shifted there then.

A bomb was planted at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City in October 1981, and another was mailed from nearby Provo to a Vanderbilt University computer scientist in May 1982. Two more bombs were tied to Salt Lake City: one mailed from there in 1985 to a University of Michigan psychologist, and one left at a computer store in 1987.

But since mid-1982 the Unabomber has been active mostly in Northern California, and although Mr. Kaczynski lived in the region in the late 1960s, there is no indication that federal agents have been able to place him there more recently.

Eight of the bomber's explosives were placed or mailed in Berkeley or Sacramento, and letters he sent to The New York Times were also mailed there.

That concentration led to the most glaring error in the FBI's profiles, if Mr. Kaczynski is indeed the bomber. The bureau had guessed that the bomber lived in Northern California, but by the accounts of Mr. Kaczynski's neighbors in Montana, he has lived there steadily for many years.

It appears, however, that he traveled extensively. A small bus company, Rimrock Stages, provides service from Lincoln, Montana, the town near Mr. Kaczynski's home, directly to Helena, the state capital, and Missoula. From Helena, a Rimrock bus leaves each day for Butte, and from there it is possible to make Greyhound bus connections to most of the country.

On Saturday, Stacie Fredrickson, a ticket agent in Butte, said she had seen Mr. Kaczynski "about 15 times since 1991 riding Greyhound buses."

The most persistent mystery remains the bomber's selection of targets, aside from their connections to advanced technology or their unpopularity among environmentalists. Little in Mr. Kaczynski's life suggests direct links to any of them, other than his tie to Berkeley, where bombs were planted in 1982 and 1985.

Indeed, from the first target, Buckley Crist, the material sciences professor at Northwestern whose name was on that first package in 1978, to the last of the Unabomber's victims, Gilbert Murray, president of the California Forestry Association, who was killed last spring, all seem to have been chosen with a studied randomness.

Eighteen years later, the capture of Mr. Kaczynski makes it no clearer to Mr. Crist why he was chosen, but he takes some solace in the thought that his waiting may be over. He is, he said, "genuinely pleased that the FBI got this guy."



John Russell/Agence France-Presse

FBI agents sealing off entrance to the Montana property where the "Unabomber" suspect lived in a cabin.

FBI Finds a Live Bomb In Ex-Professor's Cabin

Reuters

LINCOLN, Montana — FBI agents found and defused a live bomb while searching the mountain cabin of the former university math professor suspected of being the "Unabomber," according to the authorities.

Investigators, who are proceeding cautiously through the cabin for fear it may be booby-trapped, discovered the bomb Friday at Theodore Kaczynski's remote homestead in Lincoln, Montana, the federal official said.

The latest disclosure came as federal agents gave reporters a brief tour of his 1.4-acre property.

A U.S. official said FBI agents were increasingly convinced that Mr. Kaczynski, 53, a former assistant professor of mathematics at the University of California at Berkeley, was responsible for the string of 16 attacks that killed 3 people and injured 23. He has been charged with one count of illegally possessing a destructive device.

A dozen agents continued scouring the cabin on the property, at the end of muddy dirt road. The area was cordoned off by yellow crime-scene tape.

Outside the cabin, cardboard boxes stood on plywood tables, apparently used for sorting Mr. Kaczynski's belongings. Nearby were two small gardens where he grew most of his food.

California Crash Kills 7 Suspected Illegals

Reuters

LOS ANGELES — A stolen truck loaded with suspected illegal immigrants overturned and crashed on a southern California road, killing seven passengers and injuring 18, officials said.

The pickup truck was being followed Saturday by Border Patrol agents when the driver suddenly accelerated and lost control near the town of Temecula, about 60 miles (100 kilometers) north of the U.S.-Mexican border.

The crash was the second major incident in southern California in less than a week involving suspected illegal immigrants.

A police pursuit last Monday of a pickup truck filled with more than 20 Mexicans ended with two of the people being beaten by Riverside County sheriff's deputies.

The incident was captured on videotape by a news helicopter hovering overhead.

In Saturday's accident, Ron Henley, a spokesman for the Border Patrol, said the truck was traveling on a well-known route used by smugglers to bypass the agency's border checkpoint.

Officials stressed that the border patrol agents were not pursuing the truck at the time of the accident.

Shooting Spree in Canada By Estranged Husband

Reuters

VERNON, British Columbia — An estranged husband shot and killed nine people including his wife, wounded two others and then killed himself in Canada's second-worst mass shooting, police said.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police said the gunman, Mark Vijay Chahal, 30, entered the home on Friday and opened fire on guests preparing for the wedding later that day of his wife's sister.

The gunman's wife, from whom he recently separated, and the bride-to-be were among those killed in the shooting.

An elderly woman and a 6-year-old girl were in a hospital with gunshot wounds. Two children in the house were unharmed.

Dole Shows Strength in Poll

But Clinton Still Backed as Check on Republicans

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Although Senator Bob Dole was ridiculed by his rivals in the Republican primaries as unelectable in November, he shows considerable strength against President Bill Clinton on many traits, including leadership, personal values and his vision for the country, the latest New York Times/CBS News Poll shows.

The findings set the stage for what could be a close general election. Despite Mr. Dole's greater personal appeal, Mr. Clinton continues to hold a comfortable lead in polls, in part because many voters say they want the president re-elected if only as a check on the Republican Congress.

The poll also found that if Ross Perot entered the race as a third-party contender — and if the race were held today — he would take votes evenly from both men, and would draw 18 percent, almost matching the 19 percent he won in 1992.

Another reason that Mr. Dole's personal ratings are not matched by broader support at this point is that the public's opinion of the Republican Party has sunk to 41 percent favorable, the lowest since The Times and CBS News began asking the question 12 years ago.

For months, voter surveys have hinted at an emerging disenchantment with the Republican Party. Polls show that voters blame Republicans for the recent shutdowns of the federal government, and that the fractious Republican primaries only compounded their concerns.

Voters continue to say they are impatient with Representative Newt Gingrich, speaker of the House, who is considered by nearly one-third of voters to be the leader of the Republican Party. The decline in goodwill toward Republicans has occurred since August, the last time Mr. Dole prevailed over Mr. Clinton in a head-to-head matchup.

Yet, in terms of personal qualities, Mr. Dole might be enjoying a burst of popularity because he has the aura of a victor after rolling over his rivals in the last two dozen primaries. The survey suggests that Mr. Dole, the Senate majority leader, has succeeded in emphasizing his roots from a poor family in a small town in Kansas who understands the hardships of ordinary Americans.

Now that the primary phase is abruptly over and the candidates are gearing up for the general election, Mr. Dole's standing with the broader general electorate moves to the forefront. The Times/CBS News Poll of 1,257 adults nationwide was conducted from March 31 to April 2 and has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

The survey found that Mr. Dole scored better than Mr. Clinton among registered voters in several areas. Seventy percent said Mr. Dole has a vision of where he wants to lead the country; 62 percent said that of Mr. Clinton. Earlier polls of primary voters found that they were split over whether they believed Mr. Dole had new ideas.

The new poll also found that 70 percent believe Mr. Dole shares the moral values most Americans try to live by; 59 percent said that of Mr. Clinton.

Mr. Dole matched or exceeded the president on the question of leadership, even though incumbent presidents have historically had the advantage in this area. Sixty-three percent said Mr. Dole has strong qualities of leadership; 58 percent said that of Mr. Clinton.

The president did a bit better than the presumptive Republican nominee — 61 percent to 51 — when voters were asked if each man cared about the needs and problems of people like them. But Democrats almost always score better in this category; Mr. Dole's showing was 7 percentage points higher than that of President George Bush in 1992.

The poll shows that both the president and the senator are closely matched on issues of public policy. Mr. Clinton is viewed as somewhat more inclined to make sure that the Social Security system has enough money to provide benefits for current contributors, but the difference is only 54 percent to 46 percent.

POLITICAL NOTES

Invoking Saint's Name For Firearm Rights

WASHINGTON — Lobbying can seem so much a task of mammon on Capitol Hill that it is startling to run into John Snyder, the dean of gun lobbyists, and hear him attempt the case for sanctity in firearm rights.

That's right: "Saint Gabriel Possenti, patron of handgunners," Mr. Snyder says, reverently announcing his latest cause after a generation of testifying against gun control and building a mailing list of hundreds of thousands of gun owners.

There has hardly been a more ethereal pitch lately from a Capitol lobbyist than Mr. Snyder's invocation of a 19th-century Italian saint as the exemplar of gun ownership for citizens attempting to survive the 9-millimeter slings and arrows of modern America.

"Gabriel gave us a holy example of the safe and efficient use of firearms in a very salutary, charitable way," insisted Mr. Snyder, who says crime-bedeviled Americans need to hear that bearing arms can be a virtue, not just a right.

That's why he founded the Saint Gabriel Possenti Society in honor of an otherwise humble seminarian who was canonized by the Vatican in 1920 after righteously brandishing two handguns to save the Italian town of Isola from brigands.

He revels in the anecdotal evidence in the life of St. Gabriel that portrays the gun as a deus ex machina in the face of evil provocation.

"Ran them out of town," Mr. Snyder said, savoring how, according to hagiography, the young Gabriel suddenly seized two handguns from village marauders intent on rape and faced them down.

To demonstrate shooting prowess, Mr. Snyder fondly related, St. Gabriel spied a lizard darting across the road at the critical moment of standoff. He drilled it dead with a single shot and with that drove the marauders into retreat. Thus the society medal, available to $100 contributors, depicts the saint flanked by a pistol and a lizard and hails "Marksmen — Defenders of the Faith." *—(Francis X. Clines, NYT)*

Perks for Big Spenders

WASHINGTON — Less than a year after President Bill Clinton said it was wrong for the Democratic Party to promise big contributors special access to administration officials and said he was ending the practice, the Democratic National Committee is offering a range of benefits for large donors to the party's presidential gala next month.

The benefits for those who contribute at least $50,000 or raise $100,000 include intimate "salon dinners" at private homes in the area with cabinet members, members of Congress and other senior officials the night before the gala. One of the dinners will be at Vice President Al Gore's mansion.

Those big givers will also be invited to a private reception before the gala that organizers hope will be attended by Mr. Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton and the vice president and his wife, Tipper Gore.

They will receive four tickets to a leadership conference that is slated to feature policy briefings by senior administration officials the morning of the gala. The megadonors will have "trustee status" at the Democratic National Convention this summer, meaning they will receive VIP treatment and perhaps floor credentials.

After news reports last year about a package of benefits for $100,000-a-year contributors, including two meals each with the president and the vice president, Mr. Clinton said the Democrats would halt such activities.

He said he would continue to meet with financial supporters but stop having the party detail what donors would get in exchange for their contributions.

The press secretary for the Democratic National Convention, Amy Weiss Tobe, said the party "does not offer access for money." She said the planning for the pregala dinners was just beginning and that — while it was possible that cabinet members would be invited and attend — the only promised guests were Democratic Party officials. In any case, she said, the party is not selling access because "it's not going to be just donors at these events" but political activists from around the country as well. *(WP)*

Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton, on the anniversary of the Oklahoma City bombing: "This weekend, as you enjoy the blessings of family and community and friendship, please say a prayer for the families and friends of Ron Brown and his colleagues, and for the family and friends of the good, hard-working Americans who were stolen from us in Oklahoma City." *(AP)*

AMERICAN TOPICS

A Roosevelt Tells Of Family Secret

With his name and appearance, H. Delano Roosevelt already had attracted attention as a candidate for the Long Beach, California, city council. When he told of a family secret, he attracted even more.

Mr. Roosevelt, the adopted son of James and Gladys Irene Roosevelt, said he was, in fact, the offspring of an extramarital affair between his father and a woman whose identity he never learned. James Roosevelt was the eldest son of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who served longer than any other president in consecutive terms from 1933 to 1945.

"James Roosevelt is my father," Mr. Roosevelt told the Long Beach Press-Telegram. "But Irene is not my mother. I am from someone else who got pregnant by my father."

As for doubters, the candidate said: "All they have to do is look at me and make their own decision."

During his campaign, older voters have remarked on his resemblance to his famous grandfather.

The candidate, who is 36, was adopted at birth. But in 1990, he said, his father told him the truth.

James Roosevelt, a former congressman and delegate to the United Nations, was dying of Parkinson's disease when he told his son he was the offspring of a secret love affair.

H. Delano Roosevelt was not told who his real mother was, but said he believed his adoptive mother, who died years ago of cancer, knew the truth.

Short Takes

A new ceramic-like material, called zirconium tungstate, shrinks rather than expands when it is heated, according to scientists at the Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York. The new material could help scientists overcome serious problems in electronics, optics, metallurgy and ceramics, including helping keep silicon chips from expanding. "If you can mix it with other materials, you could compensate" for their temperature-induced changes in size, said Thomas Vogt, a Brookhaven physicist.

Susan Wolf, a Baltimore lawyer, says she was "appalled" at what she found on the back of her Burger King receipt — a coupon that said, "Good for one free box of ammo with gun purchase or 10 percent off." Notified of the ads, the restaurant chain's corporate headquarters told the owner of the Baltimore franchise to hold the coupons. "It's not the image that Burger King would like to be associated with in any way," a spokeswoman said.

About People

The mystery writer **Mary Higgins Clark** says there's no mystery about how to become a writer: Write. "People always say they'll start writing 'as soon as' — as soon as the kids are grown, the dog dies, whatever," she says. "I say, 'Nope, it ain't gonna happen with that attitude.'" She said it was difficult for her to find time to write after her husband died of a heart attack in 1964 and she was left to raise five small children alone. She said she made time by getting up two hours before breakfast. Mrs. Clark has written 15 books since 1975, including the recently published "Moonlight Becomes You."

Herb Caen's gossip column has been running five days a week in the San Francisco Chronicle since 1938. The columnist turned 80 last week, dismissing his age as "just a large round number." "Longevity isn't that big a deal," he added. "I didn't intend this to be a permanent job, but it looks like it's going to be."

International Herald Tribune

Away From Politics

• **The double-digit decline in crime** that New York City has enjoyed in the last two years is slowing, police statistics show. The data show an increase in rapes citywide and a growing number of murders, burglaries and robberies in several neighborhoods. For the city as a whole, reports of serious crime declined 9 percent in the first three months of 1996. But while every one of the city's 76 precincts enjoyed substantial decreases in total reported felony crimes over the period of 1994 and 1995, 14 precincts in the first quarter of 1996 experienced small increases in crime over the year-earlier period. *(NYT)*

• **The Boeing 747 that was giving the space shuttle Atlantis** a piggyback ride to Florida from Edwards Air Force Base in California had to make an emergency landing when an engine-fire warning light went on. There were no signs of fire or smoke in the engines, and inspectors were treating the incident as a maintenance problem. *(AP)*

• **A man described by prosecutors as having a consuming hatred** for the Internal Revenue Service was convicted in Tyler, Texas, of plotting to blow up the IRS service center in Austin last year. Charles Ray Polk, 45, was found guilty on six counts, including the attempted use of a weapon of mass destruction. He faces up to life in prison at his sentencing, which was not immediately set. *(AP)*

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Herald Tribune

ASIA/PACIFIC

Migrant Workers: Problem and Boon

Thailand and Malaysia Magnets For Millions of Poorer Asians

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Illegal labor immigration has become widespread in Malaysia and Thailand, and government officials are now describing the inflow as a threat to national security.

While tens of thousands of their citizens still work in Singapore and other foreign countries for higher wages, Malaysia and Thailand have themselves become magnets for even larger numbers of unskilled and semiskilled workers from neighboring countries, especially Indonesia, the Philippines, Burma, Cambodia, Laos and China.

Many of these workers slip into the two countries across land and sea borders that are difficult to police effectively, or enter at air and sea ports with false travel documents.

"We need to learn from the experiences of developed nations like France and Germany, which have faced security problems from the entry of foreign workers from African and Arab nations and Turkey," said a Malaysian official.

Unregistered foreign laborers in Malaysia and Thailand are frequently blamed for a rise in crime, the spread of disease and taking land from locals.

Officials involved in shifting the Malaysian and Thai economies away from reliance on cheap labor, and training enough skilled local workers to attract more advanced manufacturing and service industries, are also concerned with the problem.

"Thailand can no longer retain labor-intensive business," said Staporn Kavitanon, secretary-general of the national Board of Investment. "We have to move to the middle range of industry."

In the last few years, unemployment rates in Malaysia and Thailand dropped sharply as rapid economic growth and investment created a flood of new jobs. As a result, there has been a surge in labor migration from poorer Asian countries with surplus workers.

Malaysian officials acknowledge that there are over a million foreigners — about one eighth of the labor force — in Malaysia. Most are from Indonesia and the Philippines.

They generally work in low-paid and physically demanding occupations in plantations, construction sites and factories, or as domestic servants. These are jobs that most Malaysians can today afford to shun.

Of the foreign workers in Malaysia, at least 500,000 are estimated to be illegal.

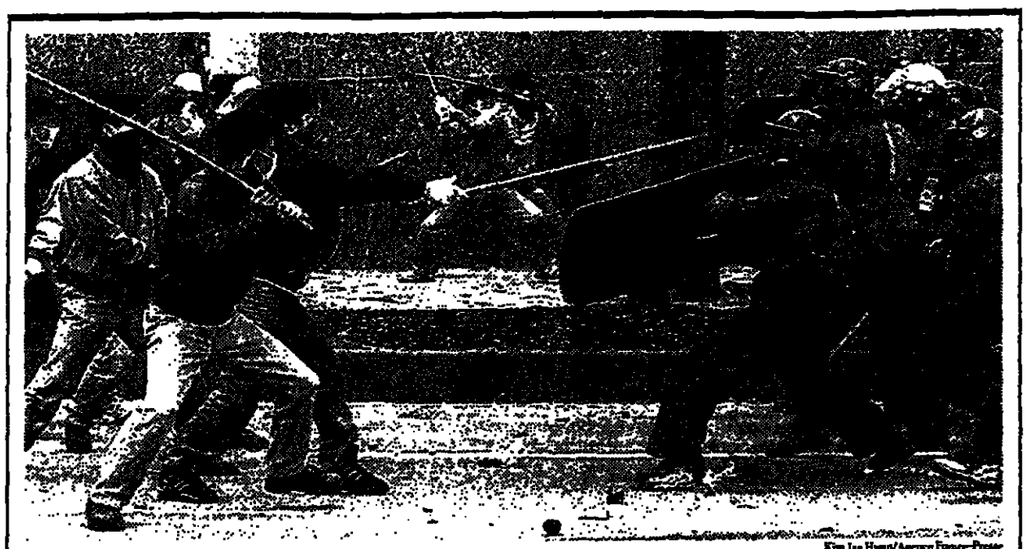
Members of the military affairs committee of Thailand's Parliament said they were shocked to learn recently in a briefing from security officials that there were now over 2 million unregistered foreign laborers in the country, four times the official estimate 18 months earlier. Thailand has a work force of 35 million.

Most of the illegal foreign workers in Thailand are from Burma, Cambodia, Laos and China.

They fill jobs in fishing, farming, construction and the textile and footwear industries which many Thai workers have vacated as they move into better paid and less onerous positions.

In both Malaysia and Thailand, employers in labor-intensive industries and some export officials insist that the government should make it easier for foreign workers needed in the economy to get entry permits, instead of trying to curb the inflow.

Pothipong Lamsam, chairman of Thailand's Board of Trade, said that if the country clamped down on immigrant labor, "our exports will be much less competitive in the world market."



Kim Jae Hwan/Agence France-Presse

STANDOFF — Students with iron bars fighting policemen Sunday in Seoul to protest a colleague's death.

India Party Open to Nuclear Arms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — The Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party said Sunday that if elected it would retain an option to make nuclear weapons.

The party said it would welcome foreign investors, but not in soft consumer products like fast food. But it would not seek to ban them or drive existing companies out.

"The BJP will re-evaluate the country's nuclear policy and exercise the option to induct nuclear weapons," the party said in its manifesto for a general election beginning April 27 and continuing into May.

No single party is expected to win a majority of seats in the balloting for the 545-member Lok Sabha, or lower house of Parliament. Newspaper polls have indicated that the Congress (I) Party and Bharatiya Janata are running neck-and-neck in popularity.

"Though the BJP stands committed to a nuclear-free world, we cannot accept a world of nuclear apartheid," the party said, adding that it would not support a test-ban treaty championed by Western countries unless they also agreed to scrap nuclear arms.

India exploded a nuclear device in 1974, but the Congress (I) Party government has said that New Delhi will use nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes.

The Hindu party said it welcomed foreign investment because it believed it would bring knowledge and technology.

To achieve its objective of self-reliance, it pledged to set priorities for investment by foreign companies.

"As for multinational corporations in consumer nondurables, we do not consider them a priority," said the party.

Largely echoing the economic policies initiated by Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao, the Bharatiya Janata Party backed privatization and said that state-owned companies would remain only to promote social objectives or where security was involved.

The manifesto added: "A modern India, to the BJP, is not a Westernized India."

The party reaffirmed its promise to build a temple at a disputed spot in Ayodhya, where a mosque was razed by Hindu zealots in 1992. The Bharatiya Janata Party became the main opposition party in 1991 with the same promise, wooing Hindus who believe the site of the mosque to be the birthplace of the god-king Rama.

The party reiterated its promise of a civil code that would enshrine women's property and guardianship rights and end polygamy and discrimination.

It also stuck to its stand of abolishing special constitutional status for the predominantly Muslim state of Jammu and Kashmir.

In another development Sunday, the Election Commission told political parties that detailed reports of campaign spending would have to be turned in after the general election. The law sets limits on election outlays but party accounts have not been monitored in the past.

(Reuters, AP)

Japan Tightens Security As Clinton's Visit Nears

The Associated Press

TOKYO — More than 22,000 police officers began special patrols and inspections on Sunday, hoping to head off demonstrations by leftist radicals when President Bill Clinton visits Japan next week.

A police official said the authorities were worried that radicals would seize on rising opposition to the U.S. military presence on the southern Japanese island of Okinawa.

The alert will continue until after Mr. Clinton's visit on April 16-18, said the official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity.

Aside from patrolling around the government guest house where Mr. Clinton will stay, the police were checking manholes and bushes for bombs. They also began inspecting vehicles near the guest house and patrolling trains, the official said.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Tokyo Subway Fumes Sicken 14

TOKYO — Unidentified fumes sickened 14 people Sunday in an underground passage and on a subway train in Tokyo, where people still are nervous after a lethal gas attack more than a year ago.

These were the latest in a series of mostly unsolved noxious fume cases that followed the nerve gas attack that killed 12 people in Tokyo subways in March 1995. Some have been blamed on pranksters.

A police official said several young men were reported to have sprayed tear gas from an aerosol can in an underground passageway in Shinjuku, a commercial and entertainment district in downtown Tokyo.

Norio Ichimura, a spokesman of the Tokyo Fire Department, said 13 people were taken to hospitals but were quickly released. *(AP)*

Manila Police Arrest Insurgent

MANILA — Philippine army agents on captured a man Sunday who they said was the second-highest leader of a Communist death squad operating in Manila, dealing a fresh blow to the leftist insurgency.

The man arrested, Roberto Banawa, was seized in the Makati financial district, bringing to four the number of suspected members of the Alex Boncayao Brigade, a hit squad of the Communist New Peoples' Army, arrested in the last four months, the army said. *(Reuters)*

Bangladeshi Official Resigns

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Bowing to pressure from the same opposition leader who forced Prime Minister Khalida Zia's resignation, Bangladesh's chief election commissioner resigned Saturday.

The commissioner, A. K. M. Sadeque, supervised the Feb. 15 elections, which the opposition boycotted. *(AP)*

Call to Boost China Air Defense

BEIJING — China's military mouthpiece, Liberation Army Daily, called Sunday for an urgent upgrading of the country's air force to neutralize growing threats from regional neighbors and other countries.

In a clear reference to Taiwan, a front-page commentary in the newspaper said that neighboring regions had "unceasingly developed their air strength, making the strategic air situation around the country more complicated."

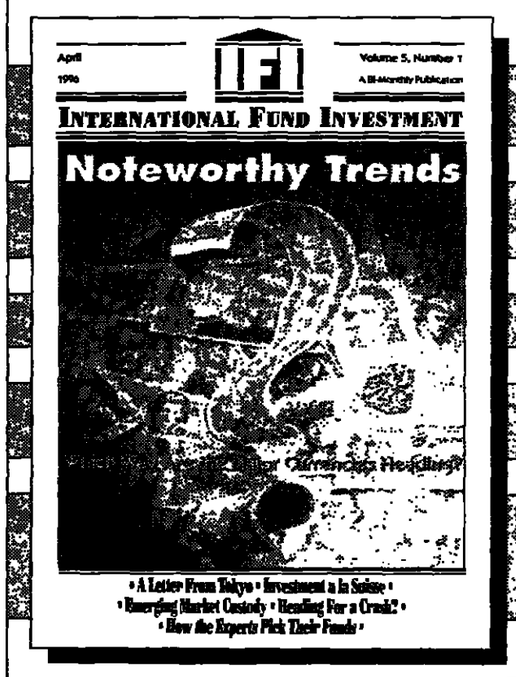
"Our country now faces a serious challenge," the commentary said. *(AFP)*

VOICES From Asia

Josie Zaini, president of the Education and Research Association for Consumers in Malaysia, after policemen used tear gas on protesters opposed to the Bakun hydoelectric dam on Borneo: "I was doing nothing, not even shouting. A police officer passed by holding something like a mobile phone, I looked at him and before I knew it, he squirted something straight into my eyes. I think it's inhuman." *(Reuters)*

Shay Cullen, *an Irish priest who is perched on a power pole in Olongado, the Philippines, to press the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum to support his protest over installation of a power line near a children's home: "I am calling on the APEC leaders not to allow their meeting to be tainted with an ugly color." (Reuters)*

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EUROPE

'Boys From Ordynacka' Are Turning to the West

New Generation Alters Face of Polish Politics

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

WARSAW — To mark his first 100 days in office, President Aleksander Kwasniewski invited reporters to the living room of his private quarters, held a news conference standing before a handsome wall tapestry and handed around flutes of champagne.

The media-friendly Mr. Kwasniewski was showing that he and his 40-something colleagues at the top of the Polish government are different from the other Communist retreads now ruling in Central Europe.

Mr. Kwasniewski, 41, Prime Minister Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz, 46, and Foreign Minister Dariusz Rosati, 49, appear to have shed their Communist heritage to such an extent that their opponents are calling them yuppies.

'They did not believe in socialism but did not believe in its collapse either.'

"Kwasniewski makes the impression of a young, open-minded person, likable — a version of a Polish yuppie," said Janusz Onyszkiewicz, who was on the other side of the ideological barriers in the 1980s and is in the parliamentary opposition to the president's party. "They say they have become social democrats, and I think they have."

Unlike Ion Iliescu, the 65-year-old president of Romania, and Gyula Horn, the 61-year-old Prime Minister of Hungary, both of whom received university degrees in the Soviet Union, Poland's new leaders say they barely believed in the ideology of the Communist Party.

In the 1970s and '80s, they chose the United States for study or vacations. And now, to stress their drive for Poland to become part of West European institutions, they picked Bonn, Paris and Brussels over Moscow as their first ports of call after coming to power.

Since becoming President in December and in the wake of the resignation of Jozef Oleksy, Mr. Kwasniewski acquired Mr. Cimoszewicz as prime minister and chose Mr. Rosati as foreign minister.

All three are known in Poland as the "Boys From Ordynacka," a reference to the street in Warsaw where the Communist Party's Association of Polish Students had its headquarters.

It was a grouping, according to the magazine Polityka, of those "who did not believe in socialism but did not believe in its collapse either."

In the 1970s, under the Communist prime minister, Edward Gierek, the students saw hope that socialism could work: more goods were in the stores and visas and scholarships were available for travel to the West.

Mr. Kwasniewski, who studied economics, followed a route common in those days. He earned money as an unregistered worker in Sweden to pay for a trip to America for the bicentennial celebrations.

In the early 1980s, Mr. Cimoszewicz, a law graduate from Warsaw University, won a Fulbright scholarship to Columbia University, where he studied for five years. And Mr. Rosati, a graduate of the Warsaw School of Economics, won a Fulbright and attended Princeton University in 1987.

Thus, when Richard C. Holbrooke, the former assistant secretary of state, visited Poland in February, Mr. Kwasniewski was able to regale him with stories about traveling through more than 30 states, including some in the South, as a driver delivering cars.

Mr. Cimoszewicz told Mr. Holbrooke about his experiences living in New Jersey while studying in Manhattan.

"Their life experiences certainly give the impression of being modern politicians," a U.S. diplomat said after the Holbrooke visit.

Mr. Cimoszewicz, some of his colleagues say, could be considered so modern that on his return from the United States he dropped out of politics and for four years retreated to the family pig farm in eastern Poland.

He turned it into a model operation — of the capitalist kind. "My in-laws thought we were insane and that we degraded ourselves socially," he said recently. "But we were tremendously successful financially."

Now that they are in power, the "boys" are getting mixed reviews on economic policy. Poland's growth rate of 7 percent was the strongest in Europe last year and Mr. Cimoszewicz talked tough this week about bailing out the beleaguered Gdansk shipyard. "The days when a government department runs an industry are over," he said, indicating that he was seeking a foreign buyer.

But privatization of key industries, including telecommunications and mining, drags on. "There's a lot of talk about economic reforms, but few facts," said Leszek Balcerowicz, the architect of Poland's "shock therapy" policy in 1990 and now the leader of the main opposition party, Freedom Union.

The three men acknowledge that they are not automatically accepted in the West as the social democrats they say they are. With the Alliance of the Democratic Left, the party that Mr. Kwasniewski built on the ashes of the old Communist Party, controlling the presidency, Parliament and the prime ministership, the three men must allay fears of a one-party country.

"The various centers of power — the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the government and the president — all see eye to eye," Mr. Rosati said. "But it's very clear that making the current political arrangement credible in the eyes of those abroad is still an open question. I'm under the impression that we're constantly being tested by the West."



Massimo Cipolone/Agence France-Presse

Pope John Paul II giving his traditional blessing Sunday to the thousands gathered in St. Peter's Square in Rome after a message calling for a "new humanity."

Pope Offers Message of Peace

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

ROME — Celebrating Mass before a crowd of about 100,000 outside St. Peter's Basilica, Pope John Paul II in his Easter message on Sunday prayed for peace in the world's war zones and comfort for the victims of violence.

As he gave his Easter blessing in 57 languages, the Pope, 75, seemed tired but appeared to have recovered from an illness that last month forced him to cancel or postpone a week of appearances.

Under bright sunshine, surrounded by banks of flowers, the Pope celebrated the most important day on the Christian calendar, emphasizing its message that life triumphs over death.

"The Lord is risen and grants to those who share in his triumph over death the courage and the strength to continue to build up a new humanity by refusing every kind of violence, sectarianism and injustice," he said in his "Urbi et Orbi" — "To the city and to the world" — message.

Last Christmas, Pope John Paul had to interrupt a televised message, abruptly turning away from the window on St. Peter's Square as he was stricken with nausea.

His latest illness, which began with a high fever, prompted another round of speculation about the Pope's health. Described as a gastrointestinal fever, it was enough to force him to heed his doctors' advice and take a rest from his heavy schedule of ceremonies and meetings.

At the three-hour Easter Eve service Saturday night in St. Peter's Basilica, the Pope looked weary as ceremonies marking Holy Week, which included the traditional Good Friday procession around the Roman Colosseum, drew to a close.

In his message Sunday, broadcast live to 65 countries, the Pope made peace his main theme, and specifically mentioned a half-dozen of the world's most troubled regions.

Europeans Hasten to Remove AIDS Test From the Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERN — Switzerland said Sunday that it had joined other European countries to withdraw from the market an AIDS test that showed negative results on patients who were known to have the virus that causes the disease.

An official for the Federal Health Agency confirmed news reports that the test, made by the U.S. drug company Abbott Laboratories Inc., had been withdrawn last Wednesday.

Abbott stopped selling the test on March 25 after at least four cases were reported in which it showed negative results on patients known to have HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.

The Swiss official said the withdrawal order would stand until the cause of the test failures was known. Then it might be reinstated or banned for good.

About 6,000 of the tests were sold in Switzerland, and the test was used by four hospitals and 26 medical laboratories. But its use for checking donations to blood banks began only in February.

In Britain, the Health Ministry said that anyone who had undergone an AIDS test in the last six months should have blood samples tested again. That amounts to about 40,000 people, it said.

The Dutch Health Ministry said Friday that nearly 50,000 Dutch citizens would have to be retested.

In Paris, the health authorities announced that they had withdrawn the Abbott test from the market on March 28.

But they added that "the problem was settled" because France used two consecutive tests for detecting AIDS, so those submitted to the Abbott method would not need to undergo further screening.

In Belgium, the Health Ministry said the test was used in conjunction with another method of screening for HIV.

In Italy, the government issued a decree on Wednesday withdrawing the Abbott test, and health authorities said measures were under way to repeat tests.

The authorities in Denmark and Norway have advised health officials not to use the Abbott test. The Swedish Health Ministry has not banned it, but has written to laboratories asking them not to rely on the test alone.

Germany said that of 650,000 tests administered, none had so far proved to be defective, and only one of the 16 federal states, Hesse, has said that blood would be re-analyzed.

Four cases of false negative results have been recorded — two in France, one in Britain and one in Spain. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Yeltsin Order Fails to Stop Fighting

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin's peace plan for Chechnya, announced a week ago amid fanfare at home and cautious praise in the West, has produced no letup whatsoever in fierce Russian artillery bombardments, air strikes and infantry attacks in the breakaway southern republic.

Despite Mr. Yeltsin's solemn announcement on national television that he had declared a cease-fire, effective at precisely midnight last Sunday, Russian forces have continued to press a month-old offensive that has driven Chechen fighters into the Caucasus Mountains and cost the lives of scores or hundreds more combatants and civilians.

It is not clear whether Mr. Yeltsin's cease-fire order has been ignored by his field commanders or was only a political gambit ahead of crucial elections. Whatever the case, it once again underscores the distant relationship between Mr. Yeltsin's orders and statements concerning the 16-month-old war and the reality on the ground.

On Saturday, for example, even as Mr. Yeltsin declared that "combat activities on the part of federal troops have ceased," Russian artillery and air power continued to strike at Chechen villages.

In the week since Mr. Yeltsin's speech, hundreds of civilian homes have been destroyed in Russian air raids, according to reports from the battlefield accompanied by extensive videotaped footage.

The Russian attacks have been so ferocious that they drew an extraordinary protest and plea for restraint Sunday from Moscow's own puppet government in Chechnya.

Doku Zavgavev, the man Moscow installed as head of the Chechen government last year, said in a message to the Russian Parliament that Chechens and "progressive" Russians alike had hoped Mr. Yeltsin's peace plan would stop the violence.

"But attacks are still being carried out on those settlements which have taken a step toward peace," he added.

— LEE HOCKSTADER

BRIEFLY EUROPE

France Denies Deal for Pilots

PARIS — The French government denied on Sunday a French television report that Paris had paid for weapons to be delivered by Russia to the Bosnian Serbs in exchange for the release of two downed French airmen last December.

"There were neither negotiations, nor compensations, nor exchanges for the release of the pilots," a Defense Ministry spokesman said.

TF1 television said late Saturday that Paris secured the release of the two men, shot down during a NATO air offensive against the Bosnian Serbs in August, after lengthy negotiations and in exchange for arms delivered to the Bosnian Serbs by Russia.

The report included an interview with a man identified as Colonel Vladimir Kulich of the Russian foreign intelligence agency, described as playing a key role in the case. But Colonel Kulich did not directly mention arms deliveries, and the television report showed no documents to back its contention. *(Reuters)*

5 Are Killed in a Paris Blaze

PARIS — Five people died when a fire broke out in a sweatshop and swept through a nine-story Paris apartment building, officials said Sunday.

Rescue workers said two children, a man and a woman died in the blaze, believed to have begun in a clandestine clothing workshop on the second floor of the building in the city's 10th arrondissement. A fifth body, of an adult or adolescent, was not immediately identified.

Officials said the workshop employed people from the former Yugoslavia. The cause of the fire was not immediately known. *(AFP)*

Pro-Mall March at Auschwitz

AUSCHWITZ, Poland — About 100 nationalists carrying anti-Semitic and anti-Western banners demonstrated Saturday outside the Auschwitz memorial to protest efforts to block construction of a mall near the former death camp.

There were no incidents during the two-hour march from Auschwitz to the adjacent Birkenau. The marchers folded up their banners before entering each camp.

City officials had refused to allow the march, especially during the Jewish holiday of Passover. But the provincial governor, Marek Trombski, overturned their decision Thursday, saying there was no legal basis for not allowing it.

The plan to build a shopping center across from the camp site has drawn protests from Auschwitz survivors, Jewish organizations and high-ranking Polish officials. Construction was suspended Tuesday after authorities ordered an investigation into whether it complied with Unesco guidelines for a protective zone around the former camp's museum. *(AP)*

Creutzfeld-Jacob Death in Italy

VERONA, Italy — A 66-year-old man has died here of Creutzfeld-Jacob disease, which has been linked to "mad cow" disease, health officials reported.

The unidentified patient died last week at the Borgo Roma hospital here, Dr. Massimo Valsecchi, regional health director, said. The patient had been in the hospital for five months, the Italian news agency ANSA said.

The patient was the first Italian death from the disease in the last three years, Dr. Valsecchi said. It was not known how the man contracted the disease. About one person in a million contracts the disease each year, and the case in Verona was not out of the ordinary, Dr. Valsecchi said. The Veneto region, where Verona is situated, has a population of 4 million.

The British government on March 20 said that mad cow disease was the most likely cause of 10 recent cases of Creutzfeld-Jacob disease in humans.

The European Union banned the export of British beef after the announcement. *(AP)*

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Q & A / **Pauline Green**

EU and Britain: The Opposition's View

As leader of the Socialist group in the European Parliament, Pauline Green was closely involved in the recent debate about British relations with the European Union and the crisis over bovine spongiform encephalopathy, or "mad cow" disease. She discussed the issue with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. How do you assess the state of Britain's relations with the EU?

A. The government is in a total jam because of its own party political divisions on Europe. Virtually everything that it does is directed toward keeping the party together on Europe — not just because it is a wholly divisive issue but because of the small majority that the government has in the House of Commons. Their policy is dictated by this, rather than by any vision of where they want to take Britain within the European Union or where they want Europe to go.

Q. But doesn't Britain have a point in saying that it has been harshly dealt with over the beef export ban and the compensation package agreed in Luxembourg last week?

A. To listen to the government, you would think that the disease started somewhere in France rather than in the U.K. They have always been the most reluctant payers and have always niggled at every single request for money for these agricultural diseases — for example, by trying to oppose payments to German farmers for swine fever. Now they are now asking for more than has been given to any other country with any sort of animal disease. The agriculture minister, Douglas Hogg, went to Luxembourg asking for 80 percent of the total cost, including the disposal of slaughtered animals. He didn't get that. But he got, in effect, a very good deal — and I think it is very sad that this message has not come out in the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, Mr. Hogg has refused to endorse the package. It's petty.

Q. What must Britain do now?

A. Up to now, the government has been putting everything on hold, trying to get the financial package right first. This is how it is perceived in the rest of Europe, and that is why there is no confidence that Britain is trying to deal with bovine spongiform encephalopathy. The government must decide to do what is necessary to eradicate BSE. If they did that, all of Europe would join with them and the export ban would be lifted very quickly.

Q. Don't you think the reaction to the crisis has been a bit hysterical?

A. No. When the rest of Europe, and the rest of the world for that matter, could see British consumers refusing to eat beef and when they saw public authorities taking it off school menus, how were they expected to react?

Q. Do you think the rest of Europe is losing patience with Britain over this and other issues?

A. I'm surprised at how much solidarity other countries are prepared to offer, despite the niggardliness of the British government.

Q. I suppose that as a Labor representative, you would argue that things will improve if and when your party wins power?

A. Yes. There will be a totally different attitude — not because a Labor government will be a walkover on European issues, but because it will have a constructive approach to negotiations with our partners. We do not have a minority mentality.

Q. As the British leader of the largest group in the European Parliament, do you find Britain's difficult relations with the EU a hindrance?

A. Interestingly not. People are cooperative, and again I would argue that this is because the Labor Party is perceived as having an entirely different agenda for Europe. Some of my colleagues hold significant positions and do a good job — for instance, we have a Labor chair of the social affairs committee in the European Parliament, even though the British government has opted out of the social chapter. Many of our shadow cabinet ministers are very much involved in Europe. They visit the commission and the Parliament regularly and they have good relations with them. So I think it will be an entirely different ball game with a new government.

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Talking Trade

Japan's top bureaucrat for trade declared recently that when it comes to friction with the United States, "the era of 'bilateralism' is over." Any complaints Washington might have about Japan's closed markets, Vice Minister Yoshihiro Sakamoto suggested, should henceforth be addressed to the new World Trade Organization.

This is a mistaken interpretation of trade law and a misguided approach to relations between friends, and it is encouraging that the Japanese government — and even Mr. Sakamoto himself — seems for the most part to be ignoring his advice. On most economic issues between the two nations, Japanese officials have been talking, formally or informally, with their U.S. counterparts. But on one issue — Eastman Kodak Co.'s claim that Japanese laws unfairly limit its ability to compete for sales in Japan — Mr. Sakamoto and his colleagues refuse to talk.

The Kodak complaint is a thorny one. The U.S. company, despite considerable effort, enjoys only 10 percent of the market for camera film in Japan, although it has 70 percent in the United States and more than 30 percent in "neutral" countries. Kodak maintains that its troubles in Japan result at least in part to measures the government has taken over the years to protect the home team, Fuji Photo Film Co. Those measures, touching on domestic antitrust and competition law, aren't the usual subject of international trade talks. But they undeniably affect foreign companies' ability to compete.

Fuji, for its part, points out that Kodak enjoys a comparably dominant position in the United States, with Fuji having captured only about 10 percent of market share there. Americans like the little yellow boxes, in other words, and Japanese like the little green boxes, and governments have no business interfering. Moreover, the Japanese company argues, if Kodak thinks Japan's antitrust laws are being violated, it should appeal to the Japan Fair Trade Commission before running to U.S. trade officials with a complaint.

These are, as we said, complex questions. But that's no reason not to talk about them. The United States has good reason to support the World Trade Organization — and if it loses an appeal there later this month on a minor dispute with Venezuela, it should demonstrate that support by accepting the decision. But given Japan's record of establishing barriers to imports, Japan should not object to bilateral conversation on troubling issues as they arise.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Same-Sex Marriage

Chances are that people will look back 30 years from now and wonder what all the fuss was about. At the moment, however, the question of opening the institution of marriage to homosexuals is the subject of an emotional debate taking place at American family dinner tables, in state legislatures and in the press.

Opponents of same-sex marriages invoke religious tradition and family values. Allowing same-sex couples to marry, they assert, would somehow diminish the meaning of marriage for heterosexuals. These arguments, uncomfortably similar to those raised in resistance to repealing miscegenation laws a few decades ago, cannot obscure the bigotry underlying much of the debate. Nor can it disguise the fundamental unfairness of government denying a whole class of citizens the benefits that flow from civil marriages.

What brings the issue to the fore is the likelihood that a court case in Hawaii will soon lead to that state's legal recognition of same-sex marriages. In 1993, Hawaii's top court ruled — not unreasonably — that the state's refusal to marry same-sex couples violated Hawaii's constitutional guarantee of equal protection. Unlike its federal counterpart, Hawaii's Constitution explicitly prohibits discrimination based on sex. The state now has the burden of showing that it has a "compelling interest" in perpetuating the state ban on same-sex unions — a hurdle that experts predict Hawaii will be unable to meet.

Indeed, if the state has a "compelling interest" here, it is to foster stable, long-term relationships and to clarify important legal and economic issues. Allowing marriage by same-sex couples would surely do that on matters of joint property, inheritance, insurance and other important household business. Contrary to the oratory on the other side, this is the real family-values issue.

Unhappy with the direction of the court ruling, the Hawaiian legislature passed a law asserting that marriage is "intended for the propagation of the human race by man-woman units." But that rationale collapses under the reality that many heterosexual couples are infertile, choose not to have children or simply marry past childbearing age. On the other hand, many gay couples do rear children. In other contexts, the U.S. Supreme Court has said that civil marriage rights do not flow from procreation but from the commitment and choice of couples.

Meanwhile, opponents have mounted a campaign aimed at getting other states to enact laws to prevent recognition of same-sex marriages performed in Hawaii. Last week, Georgia became the fourth state to enact such a law. Though similar measures have failed in 12 states, battles still rage in 15 others.

This could create an absurd situation where marriages lawful in one state would suddenly be void when a couple crossed state lines. The campaign against same-sex marriages is driven by intolerance, but it also poses an ominous challenge to the American federal system of laws, and the basic requirement in the U.S. Constitution that states give "full faith and credit" to the legal actions taken by other states.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Chemical Horror

The Clinton administration is gearing up to persuade the Senate to ratify the Chemical Weapons Convention, the treaty banning chemical arms. It's about time. Ronald Reagan, the treaty's godfather, started destroying stocks of killer chemicals. George Bush negotiated the treaty. Notwithstanding this political genealogy, the treaty became a football, and only now, having been freed by Senator Jesse Helms, is it up for ratification.

The delay has been costly. In the long years that the agreement could have been available to impede chemical proliferation, Iraq used these weapons and may still be hiding stocks of the nerve agent VX. Iran continues to engage in what American intelligence regards as a major effort to develop a chemical arsenal. The United States believes 20 countries already have, or may be developing, chemical weapons.

So it is late, but not too late, for the United States finally to lend its authority to a recapture of this fugitive genie. Of the 20 maybes, for instance, the half of them that have signed the treaty will now come under mounting pressure to ratify; ratification means opening up to intrusive inspections. The determined chemical-capable warriors, including the rogue states and the Arab-Israeli group, will still be able to hold out in the name of deterrence. But by so doing they will label themselves as possible violators and lose the right to buy the deadly precursor chemicals. Deterrence, of course, need not be conducted only by weapons of the same kind.

Critics note that, strenuous as the inspection and enforcement provisions are, they cannot catch every global chemical move. But this is more an argument for stepping up the detective work than for letting the suspect roam free. As for the treaty's supposedly forbidding economic costs and invitation to industrial espionage, the American chemical industry, which took part in years of drafting, pronounces itself "fully and unequivocally" behind the accord.

Admittedly, there is something arbitrary about the way one kind of weaponry incites its own peculiar horror and is banned, and another is not. In this case, the American military is as ready as the political establishment to rule out chemical (and biological) war. The horror is just one reason. A second is the advantage that these weapons confer on otherwise relatively modestly equipped adversaries. Together, these considerations supply rich cause for Americans to catch up and take the lead in outlawing chemical war.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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A Seductive but Faulty Look at the Third World

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Kinshasa, Zaire, midnight. I arrive at the airport to catch the (then hidden) night flight to South Africa. But why are hundreds of men milling around at this unlikely place and hour? Bodies swirl under flickering lights, competing for my bag. The porters' fees are falling to pennies, the men's voices rising. I feel a tickle of alarm until my Zairean driver takes me and my bag in hand.

This happened. What should one make of it? A bad night in a bad place, I concluded, a glimpse of how things were and are in some Third World corners, scary and revealing but not conclusive — not yet, anyway. But to Robert Kaplan, author of "The Ends of the Earth," an examination of the ragged edge of Africa and Eurasia, such a scene would be the mark of a calamitous social breakdown that is sweeping across large swaths of the world and is virtually beyond halt, let alone repair.

Mr. Kaplan has tapped into one of the crucial post-Cold War debates. What to do about the great parts of the Third World that are no longer regarded as strategic prizes but as cost items, that seem to have scant knack for modernization but that strew their civil wars, environmental wastes and exploding and disorderly populations across the tranquillity of the rest of us?

Certainly Mr. Kaplan has earned his say by spending two decades on the road with backpack and notebook, conducting a relentless and even romantic lone inquiry into gritty realities that "travel writers" usually pass by. He has read widely. Furthermore, he is guilty of writing well.

By his researches, nonetheless, Mr. Kaplan has made himself the skunk at the picnic. He has dismayed and even outraged many fellow students of the Third World's travails. It is not just that, by their lights, his speculations on the failures of states and the iron dominance of population, environment and geography are arbitrary and ill-informed. It is that, without acknowledging awareness of his choice, he has put himself in the grip of a deterministic philosophy that seems to write off large chunks of humanity. He amiably declines to enlist in the ranks of those who are prepared to undertake "social work" in the Third World.

And Mr. Kaplan is writing at a moment when the end of the Cold War has left the Third World twisting unmoored in Western consciousness. There already is a tendency to pluck off the economically viable parts, within countries as within regions, and to hunker down to repel the other parts. His writings are bound to deepen that divisive and myopic tendency.

When he says that "poverty, the collapse of cities, porous borders, cultural and racial strife, growing economic disparities, weakening nation-states" are "problems for America to think about," even as he says that foreign aid and outside intervention are beside the point, he is offering a mishmash. By this jarring combination of alarm and disengagement, he is licensing a know-nothing streak that already runs distressingly strong in the American political culture. Tina Rosenberg gets it right: "His book will become a great resource for those who advocate ending all efforts at aiding development in large swaths of the Third World."

A previous Kaplan book, "Balkan Ghosts" is already part of Washington legend for its reported impact on one well-placed reader: its emphasis on the ingrained and untreatable nature of Balkan conflict helped to tip President Bill Clinton away from intervention in Bosnia. Only later, after costly delay, did he change his mind. You cannot blame Mr. Kaplan for seducing the president. But you are entitled to be wary of the consequences of superficially attractive ideas left lying around.

Among those who have criticized Mr. Kaplan, there is a visible reluctance to be seen as bad sports arguing in defense of old Washington ideas. After all, he could be right — in some measure if not in full measure. In pronouncing on the fate of whole continents and peoples, however, a certain deference is due — not to political correctness but to the largeness of the issue and to the political and moral consequences of one's views.

Mr. Kaplan is right to criticize any quick recourse to post-Cold War triumphalism — to the assumption that liberal values have prevailed and need no further reinforcing. Fake optimism is always a good and necessary target.

But the world's achievements in extending democracy and development, while they are far from complete, are formidable. They need to be improved and built on, not ignored and abandoned by the side of a very long road.

The Washington Post.

Keeping Local Democracy Thriving Amid a Global Economy

By Thomas L. Friedman

NEW YORK — I was in Asia a few weeks ago when the Australians held their national election, and I was struck by how much of their campaign revolved around biscuits and bathing suits. Therein lies a revealing tale.

The issue in Australia was this: The conservative John Howard, who heads Australia's Liberal Party, claimed that Paul Keating's ruling Labor Party, in its zeal to have Australia integrate with the global economy and become more open to foreign investment, had created a situation in which cherished Australian products were being bought by foreign corporations.

Mr. Howard asserted that Australians were losing their icons, indeed their very sovereignty, to the global market.

In particular, he pointed to Arnotts Biscuits, which every Australian schoolchild grew up with and which had been sold to a U.S. company (Campbell Soup Co.) that would probably start tampering with its recipe for Iced Vo-Vos — Australia's most famous cookies, made of marshmallows and coconut.

The same was true, Mr. Howard said, of Australia's famous Speedo bathing suits, which were also sold to a U.S. firm. This argument helped Mr. Howard defeat the global-economy-loving Mr. Keating in a landslide.

This is not just an Australian story. People everywhere are struggling to find a balance between trade and neighborhood — between their desire to preserve a sense of national identity and control over their own lives in a world where they can survive economically only if they link up to distant, soulless global institutions and markets — from APEC to NAFTA to the EU — that don't reflect any identity at all.

It is no accident that the more Europe has grown united economically, the more subnational groups, like the Catalans or the Basques or the Scots, have insisted on asserting their distinctive identities.

Why did the Norwegians refuse to join the European Union? While it made sense economically, many Norwegians didn't want to deposit their Norwegian identities into a Euro-Cuisinart, where they would be turned into Euro-mush by Euro-bureaucrats paid in Euro-dollars at the Euro-Parliament.

A provocative new book by the Harvard University political theorist Michael Sandel, "Democracy's Discontent," argues that modern democracies will not be able to sustain themselves unless they can find ways of contending with the global economy while giving expression to their people's distinctive identities.

The planet is no substitute for a neighborhood, Mr. Sandel says. Modern democracy needs to be nourished closer to home — in families, schools, congregations, work places and social movements — to give governing institutions the moral authority necessary to control a global market.

It is not enough just to equip citizens with the economic skills to compete in the global economy, Mr. Sandel argues. If you really want people to think globally, you have to give them confidence that they will not be swamped by the wider world. And you do that by building democratic institutions — starting small and working upward — that draw people out of their merely private, self-interested concerns and engage them instead in deliberations about the good of their communities as a whole.

"Democracy today is not possible without a politics that can control global economic forces, because without such control, it won't matter who people vote for — corporations will rule," says Mr. Sandel.

"But the civic resources we need to master those global forces can only begin in places and identities closer to home. In the age of NAFTA, the politics of neighborhood matters more, not less."

The New York Times.

In the future, the FAA will allow pilots to set their own routes...



Age Issue? At 93, a Senator Sees No Problems for Young Dole

By Maureen Dowd

WASHINGTON — Strom Thurmond's top aide just bought a motorcycle.

Senator Thurmond had one question: Was there an extra helmet?

You've got to hand it to the oldest senator in American history. He's been through Herbert and J. Edgar Hoover, and he's still here, as the Sondheim song goes. He's been through Calvin, Coolidge to Klein, segregation, yellow dog, blue dog, no dog and Tang-colored hair, and my dear, he's still here.

The 93-year-old South Carolinian helped save Bob Dole from a shame spiral in the primaries. The muscular South Carolina organization brought down Pat Buchanan, who grumped that Bob Dole "was basically hauled up to the finish line and tossed over by Strom Thurmond."

Now Mr. Thurmond is helping Mr. Dole again, serving as a foil on the age issue. Thirty-four percent of Americans see Mr. Dole's age — he will be 73 by the election — as an obstacle, according to a new New York Times/CBS News poll.

Comedians and critics see it as an opportunity.

"Oscar is 68, younger than Bob Dole," said Whoopi Goldberg at the Academy Awards.

The comedian Bill Maher said Mr. Dole is so old, "when he won California, he declared it for Spain."

Sidney Blumenthal, the New Yorker political writer, has teamed up with his wife, Jackie, to produce bumper stickers that read: "Dole is 96."

Mr. Dole fights back by evoking the name of a senator who makes him "feel like a child." He vows to "put Strom Thurmond on the ticket for age balance."

In a sunny Senate office papered with pictures from F.D.R. to H.R.C., Mr. Thurmond says he doesn't mind being ribbed. "Well, at least they know I exist, don't they?" he grins. "Anything that'd help Dole, I'm for it. Cause if I'm in good shape at my age, that indicates he could be in good shape at his age."

Comics have pounced on the Bob-and-Strom pairing.

"When Bob Dole stands next to Strom Thurmond," Jay Leno said, "he looks like the new lifeguard on 'Baywatch.'"

David Letterman's Top Ten ways Bob Dole celebrated victory in the primary included "Went cruising for chicks with Strom Thurmond."

Dana Carvey's show featured a skit in which Bob Dole announces his choice for a running mate "to bring us into the next millennium" — Strom Thurmond.

But the two men, Mr. Dole with a big hearing aid and Mr. Thurmond with an ear horn, soon get into a tiff.

Mr. Dole: The people of the 48 states —

Mr. Thurmond: Forty-eight? You bettah check yo figgahs, boy! They's only 37 states in this here union.

At the Gridiron Dinner last weekend, Senator Trent Lott joked that Mr. Thurmond first ran for office pledging a "Contract With the Colonies."

Mr. Thurmond says he does not give Mr. Dole advice on handling the age issue, because he does not think it's an issue. His 70s, after all, were salad days. "My last baby was born when I was about 67," he says. "That's pretty good genes."

Indeed, Mr. Thurmond, first elected in 1954, is now running again, and hopes to celebrate his 100th birthday in Congress.

"It's not the age that counts," he says, offering his famous killer grip in parting. "It's your performance that counts."

The New York Times.

Of Mathematics and Murder

By John Allen Paulos

PHILADELPHIA — At first glance, a doctorate in mathematics, the subject often called the handmaiden of science and engineering, seems an odd credential for a Luddite. Yet Theodore J. Kaczynski, the suspect in the Unabomber case, received such a degree from the University of Michigan in 1967.

What are we to make of this?

Certainly Mr. Kaczynski's arrest (coming, coincidentally, just before Mathematics Awareness Week) does not enhance the image of mathematicians. Indeed, it furthers the worst stereotypes.

Believe it or not, most of my colleagues are humorous, not asocial loners. The only time most use the phrase "blow up" is when they consider division by zero. Still, is Mr. Kaczynski's background as anomalous as it appears?

Several aspects of mathematics suggest that it isn't. The subject is axiomatic — that is, it is based on a few fundamental assumptions from which all else follows logically. Thus, mathematicians often view themselves as "radical" thinkers in the literal sense of the word: They get to the root of the matter.

In a similar sense, the Unabomber's anti-technology manifesto, which shows a mathematician's attention to detail, has the feel of an extended proof based on presuppositions about what constitutes the good life — personal control, self-reliance, minimal environmental impact.

From these elements he tries to derive a radical alternative theory of society — a non-Euclidean approach, if you will, to social problems.

Another obvious characteristic of mathematics is its abstractness; and the subdiscipline in which Mr. Kaczynski got his degree, complex analysis (a branch of mathematics that grew out of calculus), is abstract in the extreme.

The ability to think abstractly is a precious one too often absent from public debate. (Britain's panic over "mad cow" disease is fueled by a failure to calmly consider the slim chances of contracting the disease.) Nevertheless, abstract thinking has been associated with various pathologies, and it is easy to see how one trained in such reasoning and in thrall to an ideal could come to justify murderous acts as a nebulous "good."

Mathematics is also beautiful, but its esthetic — minimalist, austere — can blind one to the messiness and contingencies of real life. To use mathematical principles to devise a grand socio-economic theory, one must simplify. In doing so, mathematicians can forget that their mathematical or economic model is not the real world.

Reality, like the perfectly ordinary woman of Virginia Woolf's essay "Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Brown," is infinitely complex and impossible to capture completely in a model. Thus, it is hardly surprising that, for all the government's high-tech surveillance and analysis, the real break in the case came out of the murky realm of family dynamics.

Of course, Mr. Kaczynski may not be the Unabomber.

If so, my speculations are but another example of a mathematician's failure to produce a model that works in the real world.

The writer, a mathematician at Temple University, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Liquor Clubs

NEW YORK — The Fifth Avenue clubs are in a state of jubilation over the State Court of Appeals' handing down a decision that clubs need no licence. The decision is based on the fact that a genuine club as a whole buys stocks of liquor; each member is an owner thereof and liable to replace its value when he uses any of it. This removes about the most annoying infliction ever threatened to the social life of New York.

1921: Baseball Bandits

CHICAGO — Shortly after the noon hour yesterday [April 6] five men parked an automobile in a vacant lot opposite the Polk Street Station and started to play ball. They played until late in the afternoon, when they threw down their gloves suddenly, drew revolvers and rushed to the station platform, where a mail truck loaded with a heavy consignment of registered mail had drawn up. The bandits seized the heaviest registered sack and two ordinary sacks and escaped. The registered sack is known to have contained $500,000 in money and securities.

1946: League to 'Die'

GENEVA — The death session of the League of Nations will start Monday [April 8]. The League's last meeting will be held in the midst of the faded glory of the Palais des Nations. Forty out of forty-four nations who remained members despite the League's failure to prevent war will be present. It is unlikely there will be any drama. Liquidation, including the share-out of assets among the member states, and the handing over of buildings and material assets to the United Nations Organization, will be the only continuing item on the agenda.

INTERNATIONAL

Cairo and Paris Want Proof Against Libya



Pierre Verdy/Agence France-Presse

Prime Minister Kamal Ganzouri of Egypt and Jacques Chirac visiting a new Cairo subway station on Sunday.

The Associated Press

CAIRO — The French and Egyptian presidents said Sunday they did not know whether Libya was building an underground chemical weapons factory, as Washington has charged.

Their comments at a news conference in Cairo suggested that the United States was having trouble convincing its allies that Libya was building the plant inside a mountain in northwestern Libya.

"This information has come from the American side," President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt said. "The information available is not sufficient. We have demanded information which proves this."

President Jacques Chirac of France said his government could not confirm the U.S. charges.

"We don't have enough information about this," said Mr. Chirac, who was on a three-day visit to Egypt.

Defense Secretary William J. Perry, on a visit to Egypt last week, said that Washington would not allow the plant to begin operating and said it was vulnerable to American military strikes until it was completed. But he also said the United States still had time to pressure Libya to halt construction.

The factory is believed to be under construction at Tarhunah, 65 kilometers (40 miles) southeast of Tripoli.

In strong comments, Mr. Mubarak said he had demanded from Mr. Perry "information and pictures which prove what has been rumored."

He said if the reports were substantiated, an Egyptian and a European representative would visit the site.

The Tarhunah facility reportedly was designed to replace a plant at Rabta, about 90 kilometers (55 miles) southwest of Tripoli. The Rabta plant was reopened last fall, five years after a suspicious fire that Libya blamed on U.S. and Israeli agents.

Americans had charged that Rabta was built to make chemical weapons, but Libya has insisted that it is for pharmaceutical manufacturing.

Meanwhile, Egypt has begun talks with Libya about the U.S. allegations, the newspaper Al Hayat reported.

It said that the Egyptian foreign minister, Amr Moussa, flew to the Libyan capital Tripoli on Thursday to deliver a message to the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, from Mr. Mubarak, and that the foreign minister had returned with a response.

Mr. Moussa refused to say whether he made the trip. A Libyan government official, meanwhile, said the visit "had never taken place," according to the official Libyan press agency, JANA.

In other comments, Mr. Chirac said France was ready to participate in any deal that would achieve security under Arab-Israeli agreements.

He specifically mentioned the Lebanese-Israeli border. Israel occupies a strip in southern Lebanon, and an Israeli withdrawal is likely part of any eventual peace agreement. Mr. Chirac visited Lebanon before coming to Egypt.

BOOKS

LIFE OF A POET: Rainer Maria Rilke

By Ralph Freedman. Lyrical verse translated from German by Helen Sword in collaboration with the author. 640 pages. $35. Farrar Straus Giroux.

UNCOLLECTED POEMS

By Rainer Maria Rilke. Translated from German by Edward Snow. 266 pages. $22. North Point Press/Farrar Straus Giroux.

Reviewed by Michael Dirda

ANY fervent admirer of Rainer Maria Rilke (1875-1926), who is regarded by many as the greatest European poet of the century, would do well to avoid Ralph Freedman's enormously detailed and scrupulously researched biography. On page after page it portrays one of the most repugnant human beings in literary history. As John Berryman so aptly put it: "Rilke was a jerk."

Many writers may be eccentrics, isolatos and obsessives, but they usually retain at least one or two admirable qualities aside from their devotion to art. Even the most problematic moderns, such as Pound and Céline, can earn our sometimes grudging sympathy. But Rilke the man is hard to pardon or excuse.

Paradoxically, though, the author of the "Duino Elegies" and the "Sonnets to Orpheus" (both 1923) has long been viewed as a saint of modern art, a man who dwelt alone in a perpetual solitude of the soul, who made himself into a sensitive Aeolian harp for the shifting winds of poetry. Yes, he was ruthless to others as he was to himself and yes, he shamelessly flattered rich aristocrats, but a poet has to live somehow. Isn't "Orpheus. Euridice. Hermes" worth a few broken hearts and a heap of rich women's gold?

A tricky question. Yet "Life of a Poet" makes clear that this hollow-eyed communer with angels, Greek torsos and death was not merely a selfish snob; he was also an anti-Semite, a coward, a psychic vampire, a crybaby. He was a son who refused to go to his dying father's bedside, a husband who exploited and abandoned his wife, a father who almost never saw his daughter and who even stole from a special fund for her education to pay for his first-class hotel rooms. He was a seducer of other men's wives, a pampered intellectual gigolo, and a virtual parody of the soulful *artiste* who deems himself superior to ordinary people because he is so tenderly sensitive.

In this long biography Freedman chronicles scores of episodes in which Rilke callously shifts his allegiances, whether personal, financial or political, solely for his own temporary advantage.

Yet for all his Uriah Heepishness, Rilke must have possessed undeniable charm. How else do you explain the veneration in which he was held by so many, from soft-hearted ladies to hard-headed publishers.

Rilke's poetry has always been easier to love than to understand. It is abstract, religiose, difficult to translate, solemn, obsessed with death, and sometimes unintentionally ludicrous. Only the most Teutonic soul would fail to laugh at the second line of the first sonnet to Orpheus: "O tall tree in the ear!" Any English major could interpret the phrase's significance — phallic imagery, echoes of the Annunciation, etc., but the words themselves remain essentially ridiculous.

Perplexed by this strange yet powerfully seductive verse, many readers would welcome a reliable guide, one that would clarify Rilke's "passionate affirmations of life that must at once be denied."

Freedman announces in his preface that he hopes to offer a critical biography that will interpret both the poems and their author. Alas, he fails to deliver on this promise. Most of the time Freedman is principally a recorder of events, laying out reams of research. One yearns to hear Rilke's voice in these monotone pages.

Though Freedman's biography may muffle Rilke's voice, it comes through like a ringing glass in "Uncollected Poems," translated by Edward Snow. Snow is, with Stephen Mitchell and David Young, among the most trustworthy and exhilarating of Rilke's contemporary translators.

Despite the title, the hundred or so pieces here are hardly dregs. During the last 15 years of his life, Rilke composed scores of poems for friends; but being focused so intently on the "Duino Elegies" he never bothered to gather this occasional material into a volume.

Yet much here is outstanding, including "The Spanish Trilogy," "To Hölderlin," and the Frost-like monologue "The Raising of Lazarus."

A reader absolutely new to Rilke should start with Stephen Mitchell's edition of the "Selected Poetry" and his translation of "Malte Laurids Brigge," followed by Snow's two-volume edition of "New Poems." In these, if anywhere, is the achievement that justifies a life of remarkable egotism and caddishness.

Michael Dirda wrote this for The Washington Post.

WHAT THEY'RE READING



• **Lucian Chalfen**, spokesman for the New York Sanitation Department, is reading *"The Encyclopedia of New York City."*

"If you're a New York City buff it has anything of current interest . . . a history of the sanitation department, its ins and outs, machinations and politics."

(Kimberly Martineau, IHT)

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

LARRY Cohen sat South on the diagramed deal from the National Open Pairs. The auction gave him a clear picture of his partner's hand. Six spades would probably fail, as he could count only 11 tricks: five spades, assuming an even split, four clubs and two red aces.

Then he considered a club slam, with one or two heart ruffs. He could have settled for six clubs — almost sure to succeed with one ruff. This contract would probably produce a good match-point score, since few North-South pairs would be likely to find the 4-3 club fit. But he chose to bid seven clubs, expecting five spade tricks, four trumps tricks, two red aces and two heart ruffs. He assumed normal breaks in the black suits, and he was fully aware that he would be in jeopardy.

He knew that a trump lead would defeat him by removing a vital entry to his hand. He foresaw correctly that he would be stranded in dummy after maneuvering the two heart ruffs. But he decided that West was unlikely to lead a trump. East had doubled four diamonds to call for a diamond lead, and West looked like a player who would obey orders.

West led a diamond and Cohen made his grand slam. He would no doubt have settled for six clubs if West had been a player of the highest class. Then the danger of a trump lead, indicated by the bidding, combined with the possibility of a bad break in a black suit, would not have been worth risking.

NORTH (D)
♠ A Q 9 4 3
♡ 9
◇ A J 10 9
♣ 8 5 2

WEST
♠ J 5
♡ Q 8 5 3 2
◇ 8 5 2
♣ 10 6 3

EAST
♠ 10 8 2
♡ K 10 7 6
◇ K Q 3
♣ 9 7 4

SOUTH
♠ K 7 6
♡ A J 4
◇ 7 6 4
♣ A K Q J

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 ◇	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	3 ♡	Pass
4 ◇	Dbl.	4 ♡	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♡	Pass	7 ♣	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond eight.

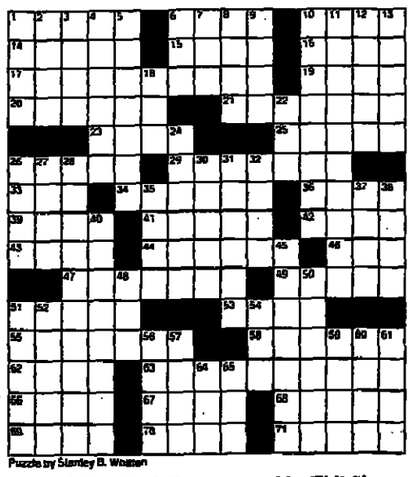
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Surviving
6 Police radio messages, for short
10 Come clean with up
14 Rich veins
15 Word to a fly
16 Step - - -
17 1995 Kline-Ryan comedy
19 Monster
20 Look up to
21 One who works at a stable
23 Free, as a subscription
25 Think out loud
26 Make misty
29 Naval fleets
33 Buckeyes school Abbr.
34 Exertion
35 Slender
38 Dobbin's dinner
41 Redhead's dye
42 Hawaiian seaport
43 Filth
44 Bars at Fort Knox
46 Chablis or Beaujolais
47 He's cool
49 Check recipient
51 Quarrel
53 Walk heavily
55 Celebrates
58 Make possible
62 Words of understanding
63 Beef entree
66 Close
67 Riot spray
68 Chicago's Field
69 Concordes
70 "Iliad," e.g.
71 Area of corporate expenditure, in brief

DOWN

1 Italian auto Romeo
2 The Almighty
3 The same as before
4 City of canals
5 Home seller deposits
6 Inquire
7 Beta Kappa
8 Poppycock!
9 Middling
10 Walker's lane
11 Ornamental vine
12 Ambulance's warning
13 Cubic meter
18 Dress's bottom
22 Square of lawn
24 Ma or pa
26 Cannon's sound
27 Jacob's twin
28 Separate-checks occasion
30 Distance
31 Class AAA baseball
32 Med. sch. course
35 "— Magic Moment" (60's hit)
37 Nastase of tennis
38 "And Then There Were — —"
40 Runs lightly and rapidly
45 Advertiser
48 Luau dish
50 Christie who wrote 38-Down
51 Rotates
52 Facilitates
54 "Miserables"
56 Salinger girl
57 Trade
59 Lima, for one
60 Cooking fat
61 — out (barely got)
64 Here, in Nice
65 Jiffy



Puzzle by Stanley B. Whatten

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of April 5

S	P	O	R	A	D	I	C			S	K	I	M	
N	O	N	I	R	I	S	H		C	A	R	N	A	C
A	L	L	O	C	A	T	E		A	R	O	U	S	E
F	A	E			R	C	A	V	I	C	T	O	R	
C	R	A	T	E		I	K	E	S			I	N	E
H	I	V	E	S		A	E	S		T	I	L	E	S
	S	E	A	T	O		R	O	S	I	N	E	D	
		S	A	U	C	E	P	A	N	S				
	W	H	E	T	T	E	D		M	E	E	T	S	
S	H	O	R	E		A	C	E		A	C	H	E	S
T	E	T			A	S	A	N		S	T	E	A	L
R	E	W	A	R	D	E	R	S				R	P	I
O	L	I	V	I	A		E	I	N	S	T	E	I	N
P	E	R	O	T	S		E	L	B	O	W	I	N	G
	R	E	N	T			R	E	C	L	I	N	E	S

LANGUAGE

An Ancient Chinese Proverb

By William Safire
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — "One picture is worth ten thousand words." That, as we all know, is an ancient Chinese proverb. At least most of us think that's what it is. But in the Macmillan Book of Proverbs, Maxims, and Famous Phrases, the quotations sleuth Burton Stevenson exploded that myth, attributing the saying to one Fred R. Barnard. Stevenson included the earliest citation's source, which was in Printer's Ink of Dec. 8, 1921, and again in that magazine on March 10, 1927.

I stumbled over this information in writing the introduction to a book of famous news photographs that have appeared in The New York Times, part of the celebration of 100 years that the newspaper has been in the Ochs family. (Adolph Ochs bought the struggling daily in 1896; welcome to the centennial.) That led me to the nefarious way the most famous remark about photography was coined.

Fred Barnard was national advertising manager of Street Railways Advertising, in the 1920s a sizable agency having offices across the nation and boasting that "the cars on our list carry more than 10,000,000,000 passengers a year," but it was derailed in 1941. Barnard took an ad in Printer's Ink with this headline: "One Look Is Worth a Thousand Words."

The copy block began: "So said a famous Japanese philosopher, and he was right — nearly everyone likes to 'read' pictures. 'Buttersweet is good to eat' is a very short phrase, but it will sell more goods if presented, with an appetizing picture of the product, to many people morning, noon, and night, every day in the year, than a thousand-word advertisement placed before the same number of people only a limited number of times during the year."

But his slogan didn't work; a *look* does not stand in sharp contrast to a *word*. He could have said: "A look is worth a thousand descriptions," which sounds more like parallel construction, but the adman was destined to do better.

Six years later, planning another ad to attract business to his agency, Barnard changed "one look" to "one picture," which contrasted nicely with "words," and while he was at it, escalated the "one thousand" to "ten thousand." The famous Japanese philosopher (whom nobody ever heard of because he never existed) fell by the wayside. The adman hired a calligrapher to put the words into Chinese characters, and under them captioned: "Chinese Proverb: One Picture Is Worth Ten Thousand Words." We do not know why he switched from *Japanese* to *Chinese;* perhaps the artist he hired knew only Chinese, and the picture of the Chinese characters was worth more than a lot of copy. Barnard later confessed he made that attribution to an ancient Asian "so that people would take it seriously."

He was right; we do slavishly accept the primacy of pictures over prose. Although writers could readily deride the wisdom of a mere car-card salesman like Fred Barnard, we are reluctant to take on Confucius or some other venerable sage when it comes to a subject as controversial as the derogation of the written word. The lesson in all this: As Diogenes used to say, one original thought is worth a thousand mindless quotings. Make that ten thousand.

□

After Bob Dole ruminated aloud that he had been chosen as President Ford's 1976 running mate because his name, like Ford's, had only four letters, Katharine Q. Seelye of The New York Times wrote: "His aides worry that these idle *riffs* will continue until he feels secure that he has won the nomination."

Next day, the newspaper editorialized about what it called Senator Dole's "laundry list *riff*" about what the campaign was likely to address in coming months.

What is a *riff*, that all our scribes commend it? In one sense, it is a frequently repeated phrase or passage inserted, like boilerplate, in conversation or oratory. In another sense, it is an improvised "line," put out to create a favorable impression. In yet another meaning, a *riff* is a "play on" or "take-off on" a more serious subject: the writer and director Gregory Weiden called one of his recent movies "a theological thriller about angels gone bad. It's a *riff* on Milton's 'Paradise Lost.' "

The origin is in jazz. "If you listen enough, and dig him enough," wrote a critic in the Sept. 20, 1935, issue of Hot News, "you will realize that that . . . *riff* is the high spot of the record."

A *riff* can be an ostinato phrase — that is, a musical figure repeated at the same pitch throughout a composition. Merriam-Webster's 10th Collegiate Dictionary defines *riff* as "an ostinato phrase (as in jazz) typically supporting a solo improvisation" and then, right on top of current usage, gives an extended meaning of "a short succinct usually witty comment; also, bit, routine."

Controversy surrounds the etymology. The Oxford English Dictionary suggests a clip of *riffle*, based on the Old French *riffler*, "to graze, scratch, plunder," coming to mean "rubbing" in English. By 1894, *riffle* meant the special massage given playing cards by a cardsharp (now "card shark"); this fast shuffling led to the meaning of "a quick skim," as in *riffling* the pages of a book. Cut the deck and deal over. Other lexicographers hold that *riff* is a shortening and alteration of the French musical noun *refrain*, "a repeated phrase or verse."

No, there's no connection with the *Riffs*, a Berber people living in the Rif, a mountainous region of Morocco, nor probably with *riff-raff*, a reduplication meaning "rabble" or "the great unwashed." That was originally *rif and raf*, meaning "every single one," from the French *riffler*, "to scratch," and *raffe*, "the act of sweeping."

That's a wrap on a *riff*.

New York Times Service

Fires Gut Shops In Bahrain Mall

Reuters

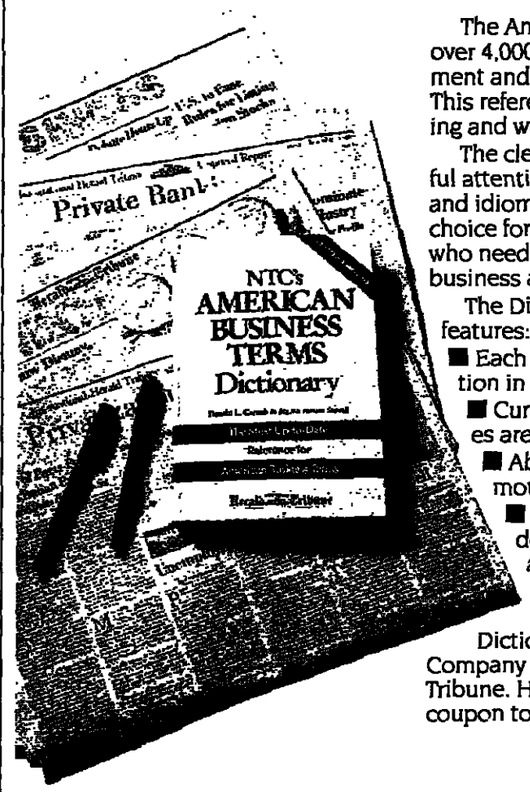
MANAMA, Bahrain — Fire gutted a shop and damaged another in a Bahrain shopping complex on Sunday, and authorities said they suspected that the incident was the latest in a string of arson attacks in the Gulf state.

The Ambassador Music Center, which sells Western music tapes and compact discs, was destroyed by fire early in the morning. A clothing store in the same luxury complex in central Manama was damaged later.

"We believe they were deliberately set," a government official said. There were no reports of casualties.

Disturbances erupted in December 1994 among members of Bahrain's majority Shi'ite Muslims opposed to the Sunni-dominated government.

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Greer Garson Dies at 92

Actress Shone as Noble Wife of Wartime Films

By Peter B. Flint
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Greer Garson, who epitomized a noble, wise and courageous wife in some of the sleekest and most sentimental American movies of the 1940s, died Saturday at Presbyterian Hospital in Dallas. Miss Garson, 92, had a history of heart problems.

Miss Garson became an instant success as a captivating young wife in the 1939 film "Good-bye, Mr. Chips." She was nominated for an Academy Award for this first film performance and got five more Oscar nominations in five years for self-sacrificing portrayals in "Blossoms in the Dust" (1941), "Mrs. Miniver" (1942), "Madame Curie" (1943), "Mrs. Parkington" (1944) and "The Valley of Decision" (1945). She won the best-actress Oscar for "Mrs. Miniver."

The Scotch-Irish actress with titian hair, blue-green eyes and alabaster complexion filled a wartime need for a dignified and intrepid wife-mother figure. One sequence in "Random Harvest," a hit of 1942, created a sensation when she was allowed to wear kilts and show her legs. Otherwise, she was heavily costumed and wholesomely typecast by Louis B. Mayer.

After the war, because of inferior vehicles and changing tastes, she was unable to escape the mold. Nonetheless, in her Broadway debut in 1958, Miss Garson won acclaim in a comedy, succeeding Rosalind Russell as the devil-may-care "Auntie Mame."

While preparing for "Auntie Mame" she told an interviewer: "I'm tired of playing four-handkerchief heroines in crinoline roles. I think there's a little bit of 'Auntie Mame' in every woman — a kind of counterpart to the 'Walter Mitty' in every man. I think Mrs. Miniver and Auntie Mame would have gotten along real well."

She was born on Sept. 29, 1903, in County Down, Northern Ireland, of Presbyterian parents. Her father died soon after, and she moved with her mother to London.

After working as a market researcher, she joined the Birmingham Repertory Theater for two years. Then, for two years in London's West End she starred in eight plays. Most of them were flops, but she was praised. Mr. Mayer was in one audience in 1938 and signed her to a movie contract for an uncommonly high starting salary of $500 a week.

After two marriages that ended in divorce, in 1949 she married E.E. (Buddy) Fogelson, an oil developer and industrialist. He died in 1987.



AFP/1949

Greer Garson won an Oscar in '42 as Mrs. Miniver.

Barbara McLean, 92, Was Noted Film Editor

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Barbara McLean, 92, an Academy Award-winning film editor whose influence at 20th Century-Fox extended far beyond the cutting room, died on March 28 at a convalescent home in Newport Beach, California. She retired in 1969 after 20 years as head of the studio's editing division.

Ms. McLean, whose scores of credits included "All About Eve," "12 O'Clock High," "The Robe" and "Tobacco Road," won an Academy Award in 1944 for her work on the documentary "Wilson," a biography of Woodrow Wilson.

Cuba Cracks Down on Journalists

By Anthony DePalma
New York Times Service

HAVANA — In the six weeks since Rafael Solano was arrested and taken to the villa that houses Cuba's feared state security compound, the telephone in the journalist's home has rung like clockwork every 27 minutes, day and night, a persistent reminder to his family and his colleagues who gather there that the work they do is considered treason by the Cuban government.

Usually, there is no one on the line. Occasionally a voice mutters threats.

Attempting any kind of independent journalism in Cuba has always been dangerous, but it has become more so since February, when the government clamped down on the dissident organization known as Cuban Council.

On the same day the group was supposed to have met, Feb. 24, Cuban jets shot down two unarmed planes piloted by members of a Miami-based anti-Castro organization.

Mr. Solano was arrested two days later and accused of "delinquent association," a charge the government employs to deal with what it considers to be subversive activity.

Mr. Solano, 44, was one of Cuba's leading radio and newspaper journalists until May, when he formed Havana Press, an independent news agency. The journalists who belong to the agency file their reports primarily with Radio Marti, the Florida-based broadcast service that is financed by the United States.

The Cuban government considers Radio Marti a U.S. attempt to overthrow Fidel Castro. Cuban officials say men like Mr. Solano are subversives, not journalists, and that their association with Radio Marti constitutes a crime against the state.

Julio Martínez García, a member of Havana Press who was interviewed at Mr. Solano's house, said that all members of the agency were professionals who had long careers working with the government-controlled press until, disillusioned, they left.

They are not paid for their stories for Radio Marti, he said, and must rely on money from other news outlets and on their families for support.

"At one time we all were aligned heart, soul and life with the supposed socialist cause," he said. "But then when *perestroika* began in the Soviet Union and we began to see the real face of the socialism there that we in Cuba had been following, it was a great revelation."

William A. Orme Jr., executive director of the Committee to Protect Journalists, which has supported Cuban reporters, said that the line between journalism and political activism can be blurred.

"What it means to be an independent journalist in a society like Cuba's is, in effect, to be a political dissident," Mr. Orme said. The organization has sent a letter to the Cuban government protesting Mr. Solano's arrest, and was instrumental in gaining the release last year of another independent journalist, Yndamiro Restano, who was serving a 12-year sentence on a charge of rebellion.

In a fiery speech before the Communist Party assembly last month, Raúl Castro, Cuba's defense minister and the brother of the president, lashed out at the vestiges of a free press here. "We maintain and will maintain that a genuinely free press is that which serves the liberty of our people," he said, "not that which serves the exploiters who spy on us from Miami."

But Roberto de Armas, an official in the American section of the Foreign Ministry, said that the arrest of Mr. Solano had nothing to do with a government crackdown.

"There has been no change whatsoever in the internal politics of the country," he said.

Joaquín Torres, however, another member of Havana Press, said he felt more pressure now than ever. A few days before the Castro speech, he was brought to the jail in San Miguel del Padron, near Havana, and interrogated by the police for six hours.

"I told them I was just a journalist, but they said, 'No, you're a counterrevolutionary,'" he recalled in an interview at Mr. Solano's house. "Here they put everyone in the same sack: journalists, intellectuals, fighters for social justice."

The police gave him three choices: stop writing for Havana Press, leave Cuba or spend the next 15 years in prison. "I told them I was not planting bombs anywhere, just fighting for an independent press in Cuba," he said. "They let me go but told me to be careful not to get caught again."

U.S. to Monitor Iraq From Base in Jordan

By John Daniszewski
Los Angles Times

AMMAN, Jordan — Near a desert oasis that once was the headquarters of Lawrence of Arabia, a Jordanian air base is quietly being rebuilt to handle nearly 1,500 U.S. Air Force troops and 34 F-16s that soon will start flying daily sorties over southern Iraq.

American warplanes based in the Jordanian desert to monitor the Iraqi Army? The idea would have been unthinkable a few years ago.

Still, even as Jordan is earning Washington's gratitude for standing up to the Iraqi government, the kingdom is coming under criticism from some quarters in the United States and Israel for not stemming the flow of money through Jordanian territory to the Islamic extremist group Hamas, which has taken responsibility for the recent spate of suicide bombings in Israel.

Jordan is a country caught in the middle, a role it knows well.

These days, King Hussein is juggling on two fronts. The 60-year-old monarch is working hard to push the Middle East peace process forward without alienating his own largely Palestinian subjects, who are furious at the crackdowns on Palestinians by Israel after the bombings. And he has started calling openly for "change in Iraq" — code for the overthrow of President Saddam Hussein — and cooperating more closely with the United States and with exiled Iraqi opponents of President Hussein.

It all contributes to a vague sense of unease here. "Too many things are happening at once," said Sari Nasser, a political commentator.

During the 1990-91 Gulf crisis, Jordan refused to join the U.S.-led alliance against Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, and Jordanians supported President Hussein. Jordan's backing cost the hard-pressed kingdom millions of dollars in aid from an angry Saudi Arabia and other oil-rich gulf states.

Five years later, Jordan has volunteered its air base near Azrak as a temporary site from which the Americans can fly 100 to 150 sorties a day to enforce the UN-mandated "no-fly zone" over southern Iraq. The first few U.S. troops are already on the ground, and the bulk of the force is expected by mid-month.

The deployment is to last two or three months, during a hiatus when there will be no U.S. aircraft carriers in the region. Militarily, it represents little change from the status quo. But for Jordan, at least symbolically, it is an escalation. "It is dangerous," said one government official. "But our king is very into principles."

Jordan is taking other bold measures against Iraq. Last week, it expelled an Iraqi diplomat. It also gave the green light for an Iraqi opposition group, the Iraqi National Accord, to open an office outside Amman. The government said the office could be used only for political purposes. In other words, no coup attempts are to be hatched there.

The main question facing Jordan — the key to both its future security and economic health — is whether the peace process with Israel is going to fall apart in the aftermath of the suicide bombings and the crackdown on Palestinians.

"The pro-peace camp is on the defensive," said Mustafa Harmaneh of the Center for Strategic Studies at the University of Jordan.

Since Jordan signed its peace treaty with Israel in 1994, King Hussein has thrown himself strongly behind the process, risking the ire of his own people, more than half of whom are of Palestinian origin. The government is therefore angered by criticism that it is not doing enough to stop funds allegedly reaching Hamas terrorists via Jordan.

Argentine Inmates in Revolt

By Gabriel Escobar
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — Despite agreeing to some concessions, Argentine justice officials are still facing an inmate revolt that has spread to 17 prisons and claimed at least three lives and possibly many more.

The uprisings, which began March 30, have left most of the country's major prisons in the hands of inmates. About half of Argentina's prison population of 26,000 is in revolt, all but eliminating the possibility of a forcible repression in any institution for fear it would spark violence by prisoners elsewhere.

María del Carmen Falbo, deputy justice secretary of Buenos Aires Province, announced over the weekend that a government offer had been made at the Sierra Chica prison, where the revolt began.

Negotiators agreed that the government would honor any prisoner request for a transfer, presumably to another jail, and also said they would ensure the safety of the inmates as long as the hostages were released unharmed.

The crisis at Sierra Chica, which quickly created "sympathy" revolts at other prisons, has produced calls for penal reform.

Riots, hunger strikes and other actions by inmates occur so frequently in Argentina — almost twice a month on average — that even a major outbreak such as the current one draws little interest from federal officials.

Overcrowded prisons also reflect broader problems with the country's judicial system. About 70 percent of the prison population is awaiting trial.

Officials say three people have been killed, in the current crisis, but unofficial estimates place the toll at 17. Inmates at Sierra Chica are demanding better conditions, quicker resolution of their cases and two years off any eventual sentence for every year they have been detained while awaiting trial.

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INTERNATIONAL

Clinton Mourns 'Best of America'

By Alison Mitchell
New York Times Service

DOVER, Delaware — On a chill military tarmac, on a day as gray as the mood of mourning, President Bill Clinton honored Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown and the 32 Americans who perished with him when their plane slammed into a Croatian hillside on Wednesday, calling them "the best of America."

Mr. Clinton, his hand over his heart, stood with the grieving families Saturday evening and watched as the 33 coffins, each wrapped in an American flag, were carried from a C-17 military transport plane onto the tarmac of Dover Air Force Base and placed in two lines of waiting hearses.

"The 33 fine Americans we meet today on their last journey home ended their lives on a hard mountain a long way from home, but in a way they never left America," Mr. Clinton said. "On their mission of peace and hope they carried with them America's spirit, what our greatest martyr, Abraham Lincoln, called the last best hope of earth."

The president invoked the patriotism of the victims. "They believed," he said, "that America through their efforts could help to restore a broken land, help to heal a people of their hatreds, help to bring a better tomorrow through honest work and shared enterprise."

For half an hour before Mr. Clinton spoke, the military pallbearers worked, bringing out from the C-17 the bodies of Mr. Brown; government employees, some of them young veterans of the Clinton campaign; corporate executives; the aircraft crew, and a New York Times reporter, Nathaniel C. Nash.

As a military band played "The Stars and Stripes Forever" and the national anthem, the dead were honored with a 19-gun salute.



Roberto Borea/The Associated Press

Honor guards at Dover Air Force Base in Delaware carrying coffins of victims of the air crash in Croatia Wednesday that killed Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown.

Mr. Clinton hailed each group — the "brave" members of the military, the "outstanding business leaders," the "brilliant correspondent" and the "public servants, some of them still in the fresh springtime of their years, who gave nothing less than everything they had because they believed in the nobility of public service."

For one moment his voice broke when he spoke of Mr. Brown, 54, who as chairman of the Democratic National Committee had played a critical role in Mr. Clinton's election in 1992.

"There was a noble secretary of commerce," Mr. Clinton said, "who never saw a mountain he couldn't climb or a river he couldn't build a bridge across."

The families, wearing red, white and blue ribbons, and the extended family of cabinet officers and White House aides who had counted many of the victims as colleagues and friends sheltered in a hangar opened onto the tarmac.

Mr. Clinton arrived at the base at midday. He emerged from Air Force One clasping the hand of Alma Brown, the widow of the commerce secretary. Behind them came Vice President Al Gore side by side with Doris Meissner, the commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, whose husband, Charles F. Meissner, was killed in the crash.

They proceeded to Building 704, normally used by the air force for logistics, where for nearly two hours the president, the vice president, and Hillary Rodham Clinton met privately with the families of the victims, each family placed in a separate room along a long hallway so they could grieve in private. Later at the memorial ceremony, Mr. Clinton spoke of his moments with the families as he reflected that the victims of the crash "show us the best of America."

"They are a stern rebuke to the cynicism that is all too familiar today," he said. "For as family after family after family told the vice president and Hillary and me today, their loved ones were proud of what they were doing. They believed in what they were doing. They believed in this country. They believed you could make a difference. How silly they make cynicism seem."

The administration has been mourning since when word came Wednesday that Mr. Brown's plane, carrying a high-powered group of government and business officials exploring the possibility of bringing reconstruction projects to former Yugoslavia, was missing in the Balkans.

Leipzig to Reawaken Lost World

City Plans to Restore Rail Station to Its Glory Days

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

LEIPZIG, Germany — To step off a train in Leipzig is to enter, at least momentarily, a splendid lost world.

Leipzig's station is the largest rail terminus in Europe, a majestic covered space larger than most sports stadiums and far more inspiring.

Travelers using it can easily imagine the days when its cavernous halls were lighted by glittering chandeliers and decorated with stained glass, intricate wooden carvings, bright mosaics and fine porcelain.

Far more than merely a transit center, it is a monument to an era when grandiose architecture was used to symbolize the sense of boundless optimism and possibility that followed Germany's first unification in 1871.

With those days now long past, however, this landmark has fallen on hard times.

It was heavily damaged by Allied bombing in World War II, and only partly rebuilt in the period of Communist rule in East Germany.

Perhaps the heaviest blows have fallen in the years since the Communist government collapsed and Germany was reunified in 1990.

Flush with new wealth, or at least the expectation of wealth, Leipzigers who used to travel only by train rushed out to buy cars. As a result, the number of passengers using the station has fallen to 80,000 a day, half what it was six years ago.

Fearing for the station's future, officials and private entrepreneurs have come up with an ambitious plan that they hope will both increase the number of travelers who use it and attract an entirely new group of visitors.

By the end of next year, if all proceeds on schedule, the Leipzig station will be a bustling city within a city, with scores of shops, markets, restaurants, travel agencies, offices and meeting rooms, together with a fitness center and a dance studio.

"The Leipzig train station is going to be the most beautiful in Europe," the German railroad chief, Heinz Durr, predicted after visiting the station recently. "And it will rival any in the world."

Changing patterns of life and travel threaten beloved old stations.

The company that won the $260 million contract to remodel the station, known by the German acronym BME, views this as a pilot project that if successful, could be copied in other cities where changing patterns of life and travel threaten beloved old train stations.

"A lot of cities in Eastern Europe have problems very much like Leipzig's," said Erich Neumann, a BME manager. "Transportation habits are changing, shopping centers are springing up in fields out in the suburbs, and the downtown is suffering. We hope that the kind of reconstruction we're doing here can help reverse these trends."

The "experience center," as developers call it, is only one of the projects that are revitalizing this old Saxon city.

A giant conference and exhibition complex is being built on the edge of town, and the city center is a maze of construction sites.

Leipzig, the city of Bach and Wagner, was once an important cultural center, a hub for the publishing and fur trades, and one of Europe's principal trading crossroads.

Its train station was built jointly by the Royal Saxon State Railroad and the Royal Prussian Railway Directorate. Completed in 1915, it had 13 tracks for Saxon trains and another 13 for those from Prussia.

The dimensions of the station barely convey the feeling of vastness that envelops visitors. The imposing sandstone facade is the length of three football fields. The glass-and-steel roof is 100 feet (31 meters) high, bathing trains and passengers in filtered sunlight. When the station was opened, there was room for 10,000 people to wait comfortably for their trains.

Underneath the tracks lies a sprawling complex of rooms once used to store and handle the huge amounts of luggage that travelers used to carry. These rooms, which were bomb shelters during the war, will be the core of the new shopping center.

People in Leipzig were enthusiastic when the reconstruction project was announced more than a year ago, but when they saw the details, many were appalled that the plan called for 1,400 parking spaces inside the station. After a petition drive, developers agreed to cut that number to 400.

MONTANA: *In 'God's Country' You Just Don't Ask Questions*

Continued from Page 1

kings."

Last week, Mr. Kaczynksi was charged only with a single odd felony — possessing bomb components not registered to him in the National Firearms Registration Transfer Record — but he is said by federal authorities to be a prime suspect in the case of the Unabomber. The mail-bomb terrorist, who has written of his hatred for the way technology is transforming society, has killed three people and wounded 27 over an 18-year period.

For nearly two decades, the Unabomber has been one of the most wanted persons in America. And of all the places to hide — from the crowded anonymity of the big city to the swamplands of Florida — this suspect, the authorities say, chose a little fold in the Rocky Mountains where everybody knew his name, and he kept a homey rural mailbox with Ted Kaczynski stenciled on the side.

"He would wave, I would wave," said Eileen Lundberg, who has lived just a few miles down the Stemple Creek Road from Mr. Kaczynski for more than 20 years. "He would say hi. I would say hi. He would bring me parsnips from his garden. I would bring him beets."

And did she ever ask her neighbor of 20 years what he did to earn money, or where he had disappeared to over stretches of time?

"I would never have asked," said Mrs. Lundberg. "It was none of my business."

Which is what made the place perfect. For until anyone knew who he was, all the satellite surveillance in the federal arsenal couldn't home in on this suspect — as it did shortly before the arrest.

More than 300 miles east of here, on a ranch in the high, frozen plains of eastern Montana, a dozen fugitives who call themselves Freemen have been holed up.

Most of the Freemen, who are wanted on a multimillion-dollar check fraud scheme, have been on the ranch for more than year, saying that what they do is none of the government's business. They have their own courts, own laws, own judges and own money, they say.

On the western side of the state, in the tiny mountain town of Noxon, is the Militia of Montana, a very media-savvy group of about dozen people, most of them new arrivals to the Big Sky State.

Between monitoring for black helicopters and issuing warnings about global domination, they make appearances on such shows as "This Week With David Brinkley," feeding a stereotype of this state as a place where the oxygen of public discourse is different, to say the least.

In the last week, there have been dozens of calls into tourism offices in Billings, the state's largest city, from people who wonder if it's safe to drive through Montana without bumping into an armed siege, a most wanted fugitive, or a bunch of middle-aged men in camouflage outfits.

"I come from the South, and I didn't spend my whole life being stereotyped as a racist redneck, only to come out here where we are stereotyped as being a bunch of Nazis," said Rick Bass, a writer.

There is a Montana ethic, Mr. Bass and others say, that holds privacy and tolerance as prime virtues.

"People really do respect your privacy, but that has a downside," said Mr. Bass.

The Lundbergs would occasionally give Mr. Kaczynski rides to Helena. But they wouldn't ask him about his travel plans.

"This is God's Country," said Mrs. Lundberg. "Wide open spaces. It doesn't pay to snoop."

CRASH: *Sudden Dismissal of Squadron Leader Clouds Inquiry*

Continued from Page 1

86th Airlift Wing, said he relieved Colonel Albright after losing confidence in his leadership abilities. Colonel Albright said he had never been told the reasons for his removal, which he said was "unplanned" and "disruptive."

Suggestions that his removal may have some relevance in the crash investigation were first raised by Stars and Stripes, a Defense Department-owned newspaper circulated to U.S. forces in Europe. The paper reported in Saturday's editions that Colonel Albright was relieved after raising concerns about the safety of flying dignitaries throughout the former Yugoslavia.

The paper quotes an unidentified air force pilot in Ramstein, Germany, where the 76th is based, as saying Colonel Albright had objected to "pressure from above" to allow flights — especially in foul weather — into areas that lacked advanced ground-based navigation devices because of the war.

General Stevens said he decided in February to remove Colonel Albright "because he routinely operated outside the chain of command and established his own guidelines."

The general said he and Colonel Albright never disagreed over the safety of flying into Bosnia. He said they had both advised higher authorities in December against sending passenger jets into Sarajevo or Tuzla, out of concern for possible attack, not because of missing guidance systems. But by January, General Stevens said he and Colonel Albright had determined that the threat of attack had subsided sufficiently to allow flights of air force passenger jets.

"There was never a time it was confrontational between us," he said.

Colonel Albright declined to comment when asked if the discussions had been free of disagreement. He stressed that whatever his concerns were about flying in Bosnia, they had little to do with going into such now relatively peaceful areas as Dubrovnik.

He also said he had no quarrel with the decision to fly Mr. Brown's group in stormy weather.

This is what the squadron is trained to do, he said.

YELTSIN: *Stirring, He Launches His Campaign*

Continued from Page 1

ment, if not exactly unstoppable momentum.

It is not only the polls, which have been badly off base before, that give Mr. Yeltsin's partisans reason for hope. He is conveying sense that at least he is doing something, that at least he has something to say.

Mr. Yeltsin's campaign plan rests on promises to revive the economy, end the war in breakaway Chechnya and materially improve the lives of Russians. To that end, he has pushed to clear up wage arrears for government workers and has raised pensions for retirees.

He has also unveiled a peace plan for Chechnya and programs for 25-year, interest-free mortgages, tax cuts, land ownership, agricultural renewal and compensation for people who lost their savings to inflation and investment scams.

Most of these programs are plainly beyond the government's means. As for Chechnya, the war has continued without letup despite Mr. Yeltsin's peace plan. Nonetheless, Mr. Yeltsin may be calculating that he need not be entirely credible on the issues overall, but only be the lesser of two evils.

Repeatedly in recent months, he has asked voters not to return to the past, and he has reminded them of the long lines, shortages and hardships that marked the Communist era. Mr. Zyuganov, in turn, has responded not so much by glorifying the past as by harping on the privations and indignities of the present.

In his efforts to tar the Communists with the brush of the past, Mr. Yeltsin has had a cooperative ally in the Communists themselves.

Mr. Zyuganov, campaigning in Smolensk, appeared in halls adorned with Soviet symbols — a giant medallion of Lenin against a red curtain on one stage, a chevron of hammer-and-sickle flags on another. He made it clear that the party would try to restore important elements of Soviet power, including a far more centralized system of economic control, a crackdown on press freedoms and a halt to plans to allow the buying and selling of land.

He has also tried to strike a nationalist chord, railing against foreign products and influences, playing on the injured pride of a lost empire and slamming Mr. Yeltsin's government as "those haters of Russia."

Mr. Zyuganov answers questions about funding for his elaborate plans by asserting that he would recover $200 billion in Russian funds that have been removed from the country and are now deposited in foreign banks.

"No one respects the Russian Federation any longer," he said in Smolensk, shaking his fist. "No one is forced to reckon with it."

Some of the Communists' problems have festered for months, such as internal divisions over ideology and personalities and an electorate that, while reliable, consists largely of elderly and less educated voters.

Others are of more recent vintage, including last month's vote by the Communist-dominated lower house of Parliament to denounce the collapse of the Soviet Union and call for its restoration.

Although legally toothless, the move backfired on the Communists. It set off jitters among other former Soviet republics, was denounced in the West and was seized upon by Mr. Yeltsin as damning evidence that a Communist return to power would mean upheaval and war.

Mr. Zyuganov's choice of allies has also reinforced fears that a Communist return could usher in a wave of instability and violence.

Trying to strengthen ties with the most reactionary elements of the electorate, he explicitly has rejected a European model of social democracy and has joined with hard-liners who have shown a willingness to use violence.

By tilting to extremists, Mr. Zyuganov risks driving away the 15 percent to 20 percent of voters who in the past have supported neither liberal democrats nor Communists and nationalists. "It's a mistake," said Mr. McFaul. "He has precluded a strategy of inclusion and taken in these hard-line guys who have nowhere else to go."

Also vexing the Communists are Mr. Yeltsin's colossal powers of incumbency, including his ability so far to intimidate, co-opt and recruit nearly every major national media outlet. The result is that Mr. Zyuganov is facing a virtual blackout on national television, while Mr. Yeltsin dominates television newscasts night after night.

Even what seemed a few months ago to be Mr. Yeltsin's most serious problem — his inability to form a coalition of leading liberals — is beginning to look less dire.

His most popular liberal challenger, Grigori Yavlinsky, has faded and joined a loose alliance with the former Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who is extremely unpopular, and General Alexander Lebed, retired, a tough-talking nationalist. Neither of those allies is likely to do anything but subtract votes from Mr. Yavlinsky, and perhaps drive his voters into Mr. Yeltsin's camp.

Vladimir Zhirinovsky, the extreme nationalist who is also running for president, remains a wild card. Polls show him fading, but he has always fared better with the voters than the polls would suggest.

Nonetheless, Mr. Zhirinovsky has kept an unusually low profile, and many analysts in Moscow believe he has cut a deal with Mr. Yeltsin. After registering as a candidate on Friday, Mr. Zhirinovsky, who finished third in the 1991 presidential election, acknowledged he had slipped behind the two front-runners.

Forgoing his usual bluster, he declared, "I will represent the third weighty force."

DEATH: *Could Right to Die Turn Into a Duty?*

Continued from Page 1

ally ill patients commit suicide, raises the stakes and the fears in that struggle: Death is suddenly not an unfortunate result of treatment withheld, but a real option.

To some doctors and patients, that option is a blessing, offering a quick end to those with agonizing illnesses. But many worry that even if the state regulates assisted suicide, sick patients, afraid of bankrupting their family, will feel it is their only choice.

These opponents of the ruling, which struck down parts of a New York ban on assisted suicide, say they fear that doctors, poorly trained in pain treatment and pressed by managed care companies, will put implicit pressure on their patients to choose suicide by not offering them acceptable alternatives.

"In an era of economic limits, the consequences of this decision are limitless," said Burke Balch, director of medical ethics for the National Right to Life Committee. "The acceptance of death as a medical management option in an era of health care limits and managed care creates a duty and not merely a right."

Furthermore, critics of the decision say it can lead to involuntary euthanasia through the use of surrogates. Existing law allows surrogates to withhold life support. Now, will it also allow surrogates to decide that a terminally ill person should be given a lethal dose of medication?

Ms. Gigliotti said euthanasia was the extreme danger of allowing terminally ill patients to hasten their death by "commission rather than omission." She and others question whether such decisions would be made in the best interest of patients, or because of economic pressures.

"I'm scared of the whole medical system in terms of economics," said Rashi Fein, a professor of medical economics at Harvard Medical School. "This is an area where there is tremendous economic advantage to not getting involved with keeping people going. But I come down grudgingly on the side that regulation can come much closer to keeping us honest than the unregulated, underground system we have now."

Critics of assisted suicide — among them many religious leaders — think the danger of economics motivating the decision to choose suicide or to impose it on a mentally incompetent person are too acute to be regulated safely.

The National Conference of Catholic Bishops, for one, has promised to wage a campaign against assisted suicide equal to the group's efforts opposing abortion.

Regulating assisted suicide might actually reduce the need for it, said Dr. Howard Grossman, a Manhattan internist who was a plaintiff in the New York lawsuit.

The laws, he said, will probably compel insurers to pay for more psychiatric care and pain therapy than they do now. Any rules, he explained, will probably require that before acceding to a patient's request to die, doctors must exhaust other treatments, and show that the patient was not swayed by efforts to control pain.

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MIL 4

CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending April 5. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Australian Dollar					
166	Sweden	5	11/30/98	92.6313	5.4000
203	Ontario	5	11/09/98	90.8750	5.5000
222	Pepsico	zero	03/11/97	93.0182	8.0100
Belgian Franc					
237	Belgium	9¼	08/29/97	107.6000	8.6000
Canadian Dollar					
191	KFW Intl Fin	6½	12/28/01	96.6250	6.7300
Danish Krone					
7	Denmark	8	03/15/06	104.0500	7.6900
14	Denmark	7	12/15/04	99.0500	7.0700
15	Denmark	9	11/15/00	111.3500	8.0800
28	Denmark	8	11/15/01	107.0500	7.4700
36	Denmark	9	11/15/98	109.2000	8.2400
39	Denmark	8	05/15/03	106.0500	7.5400
55	Denmark	7	08/15/97	103.3900	6.7700
82	Denmark	7	11/10/24	86.1600	8.1200
90	Denmark	6	12/10/99	101.4800	5.9100
112	Denmark	9	11/15/96	102.5500	8.7800
113	Denmark T-bills	zero	07/01/96	99.1217	3.6800
117	Denmark	7	02/15/98	104.2000	6.7200
221	Denmark	6¼	02/10/97	101.6500	6.1500
224	Nykredit	6	10/01/26	81.5000	7.3600
248	Denmark	10	11/15/96	103.5000	9.6600
Deutsche Mark					
1	Germany	6	01/05/06	97.2850	6.1700
2	Germany	5¼	08/22/00	102.3940	5.6200
3	Germany	5⅛	11/21/00	99.8529	5.1300
4	Germany	6½	10/14/05	100.7050	6.4500
5	Germany	8	01/21/02	111.0950	7.2000
6	Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	103.4800	6.6400
8	Germany	5⅞	05/15/00	103.0300	5.7000
9	Germany	7⅜	01/03/05	106.9000	6.9000
10	Germany	8	07/22/02	111.2350	7.1900
11	Germany	6	02/16/06	97.2400	6.1700
16	Germany	6½	03/15/00	105.4267	6.1700
17	Germany	8	03/20/97	104.3080	7.6700
18	Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	107.6800	6.9700
19	Germany	7	01/13/00	107.2733	6.5300
20	Germany	6	02/20/98	103.8400	5.7800
22	Germany	8¾	08/20/01	115.1650	7.6000
23	Treuhand	7	11/25/99	107.6060	6.5100
24	Germany	6¼	01/04/24	89.5200	6.9800
25	Germany	6⅜	05/20/98	104.7750	6.0800
26	Treuhand	6⅜	07/09/03	103.0567	6.4300
27	Treuhand	6⅝	06/11/03	104.5650	6.5700
29	Germany	6¾	09/15/99	106.6800	6.3300
30	Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	106.3500	6.7000
31	Treuhand	7⅜	12/02/02	107.7000	6.8500
32	Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	109.7700	7.0600
33	Germany	6½	07/15/03	102.4000	6.3500
34	Treuhand	5	01/14/99	101.9300	4.9100
35	Germany	8¼	09/20/01	112.5400	7.3300
37	Germany	7¼	10/20/97	105.2040	6.8900
38	Treuhand	6¾	05/13/04	103.1920	6.5400
40	Germany	9	10/20/00	114¼	7.8400
41	Germany	8½	02/20/01	113.1800	7.5100
42	Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	102.5900	6.3400
43	Germany	6⅝	05/20/98	104.7620	6.3200
44	Germany	8¾	07/21/97	105.8200	7.8000
46	Germany	5⅛	02/22/99	103.0500	5.2200
47	Treuhand	6⅛	06/25/98	104.3525	5.8700
48	Germany	7	12/22/97	105.2500	6.6500
49	Germany	8⅜	12/20/00	114.6000	7.7400
52	Treuhand	5	12/17/98	101.9740	4.9000
53	Germany	6	09/15/03	99.8100	6.0100
54	Germany	8⅝	05/21/01	113.1050	7.4000
56	Germany	5¾	08/20/98	103.7520	5.5400
57	Germany	5¼	11/20/97	102.3825	5.1300
59	Germany	5¾	08/20/97	102.8400	5.5900
60	Germany	6¾	04/22/03	104.0960	6.4800
61	Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	106.4786	6.6900
62	Germany	7½	11/11/04	107.7583	6.9600
64	Germany	9	01/22/01	115.2200	7.8100
65	Germany	8¾	07/20/00	113.5050	7.7100
66	Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	100.4540	6.2200
68	Treuhand	6⅞	07/01/99	105.2000	6.0600
69	Germany	6⅞	02/24/99	106.6300	6.4500
71	Germany	8⅛	01/20/97	103.8300	8.0700
73	Germany	6¾	05/20/97	103.2400	6.1700
74	Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	104.1600	5.8800
76	Germany	6⅞	12/02/98	106.5050	6.4600
77	Germany	8	09/22/97	106.0800	7.5400
81	Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	103.5900	5.5500
83	Treuhand	6⅛	07/29/99	104.8900	5.9600
84	Treuhand	6	11/12/03	99.3100	6.0400
86	Germany	5¾	05/28/99	103.5400	5.5500
87	Germany	zero	09/30/04	99.0300	-
88	Treuhand	5⅛	09/24/98	103.4000	5.4400
91	Germany	7½	10/20/97	105.5833	7.1000
93	Germany	8½	04/22/96	100.1700	8.4900
95	Germany	6⅛	05/20/99	104.8200	5.8400
97	Germany	8½	08/21/00	112.7300	7.5400
101	Germany	5¼	10/20/98	102.8800	5.1000
103	Germany	5¼	02/25/98	102.5400	5.1200
104	Germany	6¾	07/15/04	103.2650	6.5400
115	Germany	7¼	01/20/00	108.1025	6.7100
119	Germany	6	06/20/16	89.0900	6.7300
126	Germany	8¼	05/22/00	113.4033	7.7200
127	Germany	7¼	10/21/02	107.3500	6.7500
131	Germany	6⅛	08/14/98	105.0000	6.0700
141	Germany	6½	02/20/97	102.6700	6.3300
149	Treuhand	5¾	10/16/00	101.6445	5.6600
164	Germany	7⅛	11/21/96	102.2900	6.9700
167	Germany	6⅜	01/20/98	104.2500	6.1200
170	Germany	8½	08/20/96	101.8200	8.3500
182	Germany	6¼	02/20/98	104.1600	6.0000
186	Germany	7¾	02/21/00	109.7300	7.0600
189	Dsl Fin	6	02/21/06	95.3500	6.2900
195	Ontario	5	02/15/01	96.4000	5.1900
204	EBRD	4⅞	02/28/01	97.6500	4.9900
208	Niedersach	6⅛	03/20/06	100.4900	6.5900
209	World Bank	7⅛	04/12/05	104.4500	6.8200
210	SBC Jersey	4¾	12/31/99	99.6500	4.7700
213	Credit Local	5½	10/18/00	102.2500	5.3800
214	Germany	8½	09/20/96	102.2500	8.3100
215	Germany	7	09/20/99	107.0720	6.5400
218	Sweden	zero	01/28/97	96.6473	4.2200
229	LB & Landessp	5⅛	03/05/01	98.4600	5.2100
236	EIB	4⅝	02/22/01	97.1000	4.7600
238	Sweden	6	09/12/00	102.6000	5.8500
Dutch Guilder					
12	Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	104.5500	5.9800
85	Netherlands	9	05/15/00	114.3500	7.8700
92	Netherlands	9	01/15/01	115.0500	7.8200
99	Netherlands	7	05/15/99	106.8000	6.5500
100	Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	106.1000	7.0700
105	Netherlands	7	02/15/03	106.1000	6.6000
118	Netherlands	6¾	02/15/99	105.9000	6.3700
120	Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	113	7.3000
121	Netherlands	7	03/15/99	106.7500	6.5600
122	Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	102.9000	6.5600
129	Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	97.7300	5.8800
130	Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	103.1500	6.3000
133	Netherlands	8¼	09/15/07	113.6500	7.2600
136	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/07	113.6000	7.2600
140	Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	108.3500	6.9200
146	Netherlands	zero	06/28/96	98.7015	5.6400
150	Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	107.5000	6.9800
151	Netherlands	7¾	01/15/00	109.4500	7.0800
152	Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	113.20	7.5100
153	Netherlands	6	01/15/06	97.4000	6.1600
173	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/00	111¼	7.4200
174	Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	115	7.6100
178	Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	105.0500	6.1900
179	Netherlands	7	06/15/05	104.7500	6.6800
197	Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	106.8000	6.7900
212	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/02	112¾	7.3200
245	Netherlands	8½	06/01/06	115.3500	7.3700
ECU					
58	France OAT	7½	04/25/05	103.1250	7.2700
75	France BTAN	5	03/16/99	98.7700	5.0600
108	France BTAN	7½	03/16/97	102.5700	7.3100
110	France B.T.A.N.	6	03/16/01	99.2400	6.0500
123	France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	105.9000	7.7900
124	France OAT	6	04/25/04	94.7000	6.3400
125	France OAT	9½	04/25/00	112.0925	8.4800
128	UK T-note	8	01/27/98	104.7500	7.6400
137	France BTAN	7¼	03/16/98	103.8600	6.9800
139	France OAT	6¾	04/25/02	101.0017	6.6800
142	UK T-note	5¼	01/21/97	100.3750	5.2300
154	Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	111⅛	8.1900
160	France OAT	8	04/25/03	106.9350	7.4800
168	Italy	9¼	03/07/11	109.8750	8.4200
205	France OAT	8½	03/15/02	108.6600	7.8200
216	EIB	10	01/24/01	114½	8.7300
223	France OAT	10	02/26/01	115.20	8.6800
250	UK Tbills	zero	06/13/96	99.1916	4.2600
Finnish Markka					
190	Finland	9½	03/15/04	111.3140	8.5300
226	Finland	10	09/15/01	114.5474	8.7300
French Franc					
132	France OAT	7¾	10/25/05	108.2300	7.1600
156	France OAT	7½	04/25/05	106.5200	7.0400
185	France OAT	8¼	02/27/04	111.5200	7.4000
194	France BTAN	7¾	04/12/00	108.0300	7.1700
196	France BTAN	7	10/12/00	105.4500	6.6400
199	France OAT	7¼	04/25/06	104.8500	6.9100
206	France OAT	6¾	10/25/04	102.0000	6.6200
217	France OAT	5½	04/25/04	94.5000	5.8200
232	France BTAN	4¾	04/12/99	99.0400	4.8000
234	France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/98	101.8500	5.6500
243	France BTAN	5¾	11/12/98	101.9000	5.6400
Japanese Yen					
72	Italy	3.80	03/27/08	99.3750	3.8200
162	World Bank	4¾	12/20/04	113	4.2000
192	World Bank	4½	03/20/03	110⅝	4.0700
244	World Bank	4½	06/20/00	109.8750	4.1000
Portuguese Escudo					
45	Portugal	10⅝	10/01/97	100.4000	10.5204
Spanish Peseta					
109	Spain	10.10	02/28/01	104.3020	9.6800
169	Spain	11.30	01/15/02	109.1050	10.3600
176	Spain	10.30	06/15/02	104.6980	9.8400
184	Spain	9.40	04/30/99	101.5470	9.2600
188	Spain	10.15	01/31/06	103.6300	9.7900
219	Spain	12¼	03/25/00	111.0270	11.0300
239	Spain	7.40	07/30/99	96.4950	7.6700
Swedish Krona					
107	Sweden	6	02/09/05	85.0396	7.0600
135	Sweden	10¼	05/05/00	108.9900	9.4000
240	Sweden	11	01/21/99	109.3100	10.0600
U.S. Dollar					
13	Argentina FRN	6 5/16	03/29/05	72.5000	8.7069
21	Brazil Cap S.L.	4	04/15/14	62.1478	6.4400
50	Argentina par L	5	03/31/23	52.6300	9.5000
51	Brazil par ZI	4¼	04/15/24	52.7672	8.0500
63	Venezuela	6 9/16	12/18/07	62.1300	10.5600
67	Brazil 930.0	6⅛	01/01/01	90.0000	7.0800
70	Venezuela A	6¾	03/31/20	58.0600	11.6300
78	Brazil L	6 13/16	04/15/06	72.6300	9.3800
79	Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	64.0000	9.7700
80	Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	64.0000	9.7700
89	Poland	3¾	10/27/14	76.7389	4.8900
94	Brazil S.ZI	6 13/16	04/15/24	63.8800	10.6600
96	Sweden	4½	03/24/99	95.5000	4.7100
98	Brazil S.L.	6⅞	04/15/12	61.6300	11.1600
102	Mexico D	6.547	12/28/19	75.7500	8.6400
106	Poland	6⅝	10/27/24	89.3800	7.6900
111	Mexico A	6.766	12/31/19	75.7500	8.9300
114	Alusuisse Lonza	2	04/03/01	96.0000	2.0800
116	Argentina L	6 5/16	03/31/23	64.6300	10.1500
134	Venezuela	6⅝	03/18/07	62.6300	10.1800
138	Venezuela B	6¾	03/31/20	58.0600	11.6300
143	UBE Industries	3¾	03/28/00	88.9500	4.2200
144	Argentina	5.422	04/01/01	106.0000	5.1150
145	Ecuador par	3	02/28/25	36.0000	8.3300
147	Airplane Passthr	5.733	03/15/09	99.9000	5.7383
148	Sweden	5.176	02/08/01	99.5900	5.2000
155	Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	89.7500	7.6600
157	World Bank	7⅛	09/27/99	103.1250	6.9100
158	Bulgaria	2	07/28/12	30.7090	6.5100
159	Airplane Passthr	5.663	03/15/06	99.9500	5.6654
161	Ecuador	6 1/16	02/28/25	55.1193	11.0000
163	Mexico B	6.766	12/31/19	75.7500	8.9300
165	Bulgaria	6¼	07/28/24	50.5000	12.3800
171	Bulgaria	6¼	07/28/11	45.3750	13.7700
172	Airplane Passthr	5.88	03/15/15	99.8750	5.8900
175	DSL	6	04/01/99	99.8750	6.0100
177	Chubu Elec Pwr	5¾	04/18/01	96.8750	5.9400
180	Brazil Cbond S.L.	4	04/15/14	59.7500	6.6900
181	Argentina	9¼	02/23/01	93.7500	9.8700
183	Vale Rio Doce	10	04/02/04	101.0000	9.9000
187	Canada	6⅜	07/21/05	98.1250	6.5000
193	Mexico	9⅝	02/06/01	97.6250	9.9900
198	Poland par	2¾	10/27/24	49.8335	5.5200
200	Finland	5⅞	02/27/06	93.7500	6.2700
201	Italy B	zero	01/10/01	73.1250	6.7800
202	Walt Disney	6⅜	03/30/01	99.6250	6.4000
207	Airplane Passthr	5.763	03/15/19	99.9500	5.7655
211	Bco Com Ext.	7¼	02/02/04	82.7500	8.7600
220	World Bank	6⅜	07/21/05	98.3750	6.4800
225	Argentaria	6⅜	02/14/06	93.7500	6.8000
227	Ecuador	3	02/28/15	42.4223	7.0700
228	Austria	7⅞	03/26/02	106.5000	7.3900
230	Nigeria	6¼	11/15/20	52.5000	11.9000
231	World Bank	zero	03/11/99	87.1800	4.7700
233	Uniden Thirty	4¼	03/28/00	91.3750	4.6500
235	LB Schleswig H	6	04/01/99	99.6250	6.0200
241	World Bank	7⅝	01/19/23	105.5000	7.2300
242	Argentina	8¾	12/20/03	85.5000	9.8000
246	IADB	zero	03/08/06	96.2500	-
247	Christiana Bank	5.85	01/30/06	99.1900	5.9000
249	Ontario	6	02/21/06	93.7500	6.4000

Mexicans Rise in a Rate Rebellion

By Julia Preston
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Emilio España hardly has the makings of a radical. The head of a clan of candymakers, he runs a 94-year-old company that produces mints and lollipops that eager children buy on street corners all across Mexico.

But Mr. España has rebelled against the Mexican financial establishment. In November, after the variable interest rates on a $500,000 bank loan to his company, Usher, rose to 109 percent a month, he stopped paying.

The bank, part of Grupo Financiero Serfín, sued him for default. On March 14 he filed a countersuit, contending that Mexican usury laws prohibit sky-high interest rates. In his factory on the outskirts of Mexico City, amid the aroma of hot caramel and the whir of sugar presses, Mr. España spoke of his disillusionment with the country's entire financial system.

"Until our government understands how the banks are making fools of us all, this country will never grow," he said.

Mexico's banks, with much help from the government, have pulled back from the brink of collapse that they faced a year ago. Eight failing or mismanaged banks were taken over by a federal banking commission. The 12 remaining institutions have attained a minimal stability.

But the system is still ailing, struggling to build capital and carry a huge burden of nonperforming loans. And the conditions signal that weak banks remain a bottleneck in Mexico's return to growth.

The banks are making few new loans, and business executives say that without fresh credit they cannot break out of the austerity mode they are in.

A circular argument goes on about who is responsible. Bankers say they are healthy enough to begin lending again, but with real annual interest rates exceeding 20 percent a year, they cannot find viable clients. The banks say they must rely on President Ernesto Zedillo's economic program to bring down inflation and restart growth.

Debtors blame the banks for the impossibly high interest on their loans; virtually all loans in Mexico come with variable rates. The crisis is swelling the ranks of fiscal dissidents, like Mr. España, whose faith in the system is badly shaken.

The Mexican bank leaders who gathered for an annual convention by the beaches of Cancún last month were, like the survivors of a shipwreck, just glad to be alive.

They stressed the signs of life. Last year government incentives helped the banks attract new private capital worth $4.8 billion at current peso rates, an increase of 88 percent over the end of 1994, according to the National Banking and Stocks Commission. Reserves against past-due loans rose from 48 percent to 63 percent and overall capitalization rose to 12 percent.

"The major banks are considerably more solid than they were, and they are capitalized above international standards," said Adolfo Lagos Espinosa, director general of Serfín.

Bankers are enthusiastic about government programs that purchased a big part of their bad loans and allowed debtors small and large to rework their loans.

Eduardo Fernández, head of the banking commission, said that four-fifths of the small debtors eligible for one program had agreed to the refinancing. The government poured $24 billion into another program intended to help mortgage-holders, industries and local governments extend their payments and control interest increases.

In all, Finance Minister Guillermo Ortiz said, the government's bailout costs amount to 5.5 percent of the country's gross domestic product. He quickly added that Mexico is in a position to stretch out the payments over decades.

But other figures show the soft terrain on which the banks stand. By the end of last year, 18.5 percent of the value of loans was past due, Mr. Fernández said. In the United States, alarm bells go off when the past-due rate exceeds 2 percent.

If the figures are rendered in U.S. accounting terms, more than 47 percent of all loans are behind, according to José Carlos Arías, vice president in Mexico of SAC International, an accounts-receivable company that monitors Mexico's back-due portfolios.

Despite all the government aid, more Mexicans stop paying every day. José García Cantera, a banking analyst with Salomon Brothers in New York, estimated that past-due loans jumped by at least 10 percent in the first quarter of this year.

Real estate mortgages are especially vulnerable. The past-due rate is rising even among credits just reworked by the government and the Finance Ministry is considering yet another bailout for mortgages.

The trend is clear in the offices here of El Barzón, a nationwide resistance movement of bank debtors that grew explosively last year. Members of El Barzón, whose name refers to a yoke for farm oxen, make payments on the principal of their loans but refuse to pay interest. One recent night the offices were as busy as a bus station, with two dozen people waiting to sign up with the organization for the first time.

They were individuals who were simply overwhelmed by unmanageable interest payments.

Inflation Fears and Auction Damp Hopes of a Recovery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The world's worst-performing bond market shows no signs of recovering from its 1996 slump.

The unexpected surge in new jobs during the first quarter now has some bond investors fretting that interest rates may climb before the year is over.

While data point to faster growth in the economy, with little pickup inflation, the figures also crush any remaining hopes in the bond market that the Federal Reserve Board policymakers would lower short-term interest rates this spring.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

In the short term, the bearish mood will be compounded by the Treasury's $18.25 billion sale of notes and bonds on Tuesday as well as the publication of consumer and producer price data.

The pessimists now outnumber the optimists, and they are saying Federal Reserve Board policymakers may raise rates "by the fall," said John Costas, head of fixed-income securities at UBS Securities LLC.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond tumbled in Friday's abbreviated trading, driving yields to 6.84 percent, the highest in more than seven months. On Thursday, the 30-year bond closed at 6.66 percent. For bond investors, it was the worst week in almost a month.

So far this year benchmark yields have climbed 87 basis points as bonds lost nearly 9 percent of their value, the biggest tailspin among the world's 20 major bond markets.

Bond prices fell after the Labor Department said the economy added 140,000 jobs in March, almost three times the expected gain. The increase followed a surge of 624,000 in February, the strongest signal yet that the economy is growing and the Fed has little incentive to lower interest rates.

"Any hope anyone had of an interest rate cut by the Federal Reserve has got to be out the window," said John Burgess, a manager at BT Global Asset Management in New York. "Bonds are going down, and yields are heading towards 7 percent eventually."

But some investors do not see inflation accelerating much beyond the current 2.7 percent annual rate. Yields, they say, may be near their peaks.

"We're already sowing the seeds for the bond market rally," she said. "We'll return to the reality of moderate economic growth and inflation."

Investors will get more clues about the pace of inflation next week, when the government is scheduled to release its producer and consumer price indexes for March. Both indexes are expected to show increases. *(Bloomberg, NYT)*

Investments In Arab States Drop Sharply

Agence France-Presse

ABU DHABI — Investments in Arab states have sharply declined during the last few years although many of them have sought to improve laws to attract capital, an official report shows.

From around $3.1 billion in 1990, total foreign investments in the 22-member Arab League plunged to $1.7 million in 1994, the Arab Corporation for Investment Guarantee, based in Kuwait, said.

It gave no figures for 1995 but said it expected improvement since more members have introduced new investment laws and Gulf oil producers are considering 147 projects at a cost of about $1.8 billion.

The biggest decline occurred in the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council, which groups Saudi Arabia, the world's main oil power, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

Investments in the six members dropped to $384 million in 1994 from $2 billion in 1990. Saudi Arabia took one of the major losses when incoming capital fell to $106 million from $1.9 billion.

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New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Australia & New Zealand Banking Group	$300	1998	libor	100.00	—	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.06%. (UBS.)
Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires	$250	1997	0.10	100.00	—	Below 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.04%. (Merrill Lynch Intl.)
Skandia Insurance	$115	2006	0.90	100.00	—	Interest will be 0.90 over 12-month Libor until 2001, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 2.40 over. Noncallable. Fees 0.65%. (Chemical Investment Bank.)
Westpac Banking	$500	1998	libor	100.00	—	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
European Investment Bank	ITL 1 T	2001	0.30	100.15	—	Over 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.95. Nocallable. Fees 0.25%. Issue is for one trillion lire. (SBC Warburg.)
Fixed-Coupons						
DSL	$100	1999	6	101.2035	—	Reoffered at 100.016. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to $350 million. Fees 1⅜%. (Banque Nationale de Paris.)
Industrial Finance Corp. of Thailand	$150	2003	open	open	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Lehman Brothers Intl.)
Regal Hotel Group	£80	2006	open	open	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.625%. Denominations £50,000. (Salomon Brothers Intl.)
Rabobank Nederland	ITL50,000	1999	10.10	101.175	—	Callable at par from 1997. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 200 billion lire. Fees 1⅞%. (Credito Italiano.)
Argentina	ASch1,000	2001	9	100.675	—	Reoffered at 99.50. Noncallable. Fees 1.80%. (Creditanstalt.)
BankAmerica	Y10,000	2001	2.40	100.00	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. Denominations 100 million yen. (IBJ Intl.)
IMI Bank Intl	Y10,000	1999	1.85	100⅛	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.1875%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Nomura Intl.)
Equity-Linked						
Metro Pacific Capital	$125	2003	2½	100.00	—	Redeemable in 2001 to yield 7.48%. Convertible at 6.75 pesos per share, a 12½% premium. Fees 2½%. (Merrill Lynch Intl.)
Deutsche Finance Netherlands	DM1,000	2001	1	86.64	—	Callable at par from 1999. Convertible after 1998 into registered shares of Allianz AG at 3,484 marks per share, a 25% premium. Fees 2½%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Nippon Soda	Y12,000	2000	zero	100.00	—	Noncallable. Convertible at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2½%. Terms to be set April 10. (Yamaichi Intl.)

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes

	April 4	March 29	% Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	5,682.88	5,587.14	+ 1.71
DJ Util.	213.25	212.76	+ 0.23
DJ Trans.	2,206.68	2,152.10	+ 2.54
S & P 100	633.56	622.20	+ 1.83
S & P 500	655.86	645.50	+ 1.60
S & P Ind	774.99	761.80	+ 1.73
NYSE Cp	351.92	346.93	+ 1.44
Japan			
Nikkei 225	21,695.84	21,406.85	+ 1.35
Britain			
FTSE 100	3,755.60	3,699.70	+ 1.51
Canada			
TSE Indus.	5,016.35	4,970.80	+ 0.92
France			
CAC 40	2,074.96	2,044.77	+ 1.48
Germany			
DAX	2,495.18	2,485.87	+ 0.37
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	11,139.88	10,957.20	+ 1.67
World			
MSCIP	767.71	760.39	+ 0.96

World index from Morgan Stanley Capital Intl Perspective.

Money Rates

	April 4	March 29
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds rate	5¼	5.00
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.43	0.44
3-month interbank	0.63	0.66
Britain		
Bank base rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	6.00	6⅛
3-month interbank	6 1/16	6 1/16
France		
Intervention rate	3.80	3.80
Call money	3⅞	3 15/16
3-month interbank	4.00	4 1/16
Germany		
Lombard	5.00	5.00
Call money	3.35	4.00
3-month interbank	3.35	3.35

Gold	April 4	Mar. 29	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix.$	393.75	396.35	- 0.66

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	April 4	Mar. 29	Yr high	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	6.69	6.68	6.73	6.17
U.S. $, mdm term	6.28	6.28	6.32	6.61
U.S. $, short term	5.74	5.71	5.75	5.19
Pounds sterling	7.66	7.63	7.66	6.99
French francs	6.16	6.18	6.38	6.08
Italian lire	9.68	9.69	10.45	9.42
Danish kroner	6.24	6.33	6.51	5.95
Swedish kronor	7.34	7.47	8.55	7.34
ECUs, long term	7.42	7.44	7.50	6.86
ECUs, mdm term	6.51	6.51	6.56	5.89
Can. $	7.23	7.27	7.37	6.56
Aus. $	8.82	8.76	8.82	7.99
N.Z. $	7.80	7.99	8.26	7.04
Yen	2.55	2.56	2.74	2.28

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales

April 4

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	4.0	132.1	590.9	2,978.1
Convert.	38.0	—	509.6	64.5
FRNs	136.4	152.7	418.0	753.2
ECP	8,696.2	5,476.3	7,881.5	5,704.9
Total	8,874.6	5,761.1	9,400.0	9,500.7

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	12,940.7	20,993.9	47,941.2	[illegible]
Convert.	950.2	872.8	3,241.4	2,007.3
FRNs	9,594.7	5,443.9	42,036.0	10,762.1
ECP	9,298.9	14,894.9	14,278.4	29,785.1
Total	32,784.5	43,205.5	[illegible]	71,893.9

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

April 4

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5¼	5 7/16	5 9/16
Deutsche mark	3 5/16	3 5/16	3 5/16
Pound sterling	6 1/16	6 1/16	6⅛
French franc	4⅛	4⅛	4 3/16
ECU	4 9/16	4⅝	4⅝
Yen	½	⅝	¾

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

CYBERSCAPE

Getting to Know You: Internet Spins Its Web

By Margot Williams
Washington Post Service

Each day millions of people move around the World Wide Web, stopping here, stopping there. As they come and go, they often leave all sorts of electronic clues as to who they are and what they like.

The information can help companies that run Web sites to target them for commercial come-ons as the Web emerges as a global marketplace and medium for advertising. Site operators are paying attention to gathering information on the people who come calling, just as store owners want to know who their customers are and how far they have driven.

Web-site operators are gathering data on the people who come calling.

The most obvious form of this information is what people disclose about themselves at a Web site that requires registration and passwords. These facts will be kept for further use, just as filling out the survey on a lawn-mower registration card will prompt follow-up mail or other solicitations.

But there is in addition a whole level of data collection that is invisible.

Web-site administrators have long kept logs of requests for access to particular files and for data transfers. The logs allow them to monitor traffic, watch for possible intruders and report back on the use to justify the money the organization is spending on the site.

But the logs also can keep information about individuals. If you connect to a site, the log may record your Internet address, your user name, the date and time of your visit, the pages you looked at, the number of seconds you stayed and the first line of any request you made.

Extended log files also may include the type of browser you used, the Web site you just came from or your E-mail address.

One caveat: If your Internet provider or on-line service uses dynamic addressing, which means that a new address is assigned to you each time you go out on the Web, you cannot be individually identified. America Online, Prodigy and CompuServe use this type of addressing.

There may be a record of everyplace you have been and what you have viewed on the Web, but if the information is gathered, how will it and should it be used? It depends on whom you ask.

A lot of people say it ought to remain private.

See WEB, Page 13

Michael Caine, à la Carte

There's No Business Like Restaurant Business

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service

LONDON — What do you do after you have made more than 70 films, opened three restaurants, written an autobiography and won an Oscar?

If you are Michael Caine, you give up the Hollywood rat race, with all the attendant fears of box-office flops that haunt movie idols, and you rest on your laurels.

Until, that is, you add up the costs of a life of leisure. Then you get back to work.

"I started to retire three times," said the British star. "But each time, I felt I spent too much, and I realized I couldn't last out until I was 100 years old."

Not that he would have sunk back into the poverty he knew growing up in the East End of London, where his father gambled away most of the wages he earned as a porter at the Billingsgate fish market. Mr. Caine, 63, estimates that he has accumulated a fortune of $24 million.

Although nearly half is in stocks and other financial instruments, he and his wife, Shakira, also own three homes that he values at about $5 million. The balance is tied up in the business he loves best: restaurants.

"I have a portfolio of safe and boring shares, but they're no fun," he said over a lunch of braised rabbit with grain mustard sauce at his Shepherd's restaurant here. "If you have money, you have to enjoy it. One of my ways is gambling on restaurants."

He talked about his philosophy of investing and why he likes to take an active role.

Each time he retired, he wasn't happy watching the cash flow out. "The expenditures go up because you have more time to spend money on stuff and going places," Mr. Caine said. So, each time, after a brief rest, he rushed back to gainful employment.

In 1992, after writing his autobiography, "What's It All About?" and taking some time off, he grew restless and returned to the activities that have always made him money: movies and restaurants.

He took the lead role in the film "Noises Off," and in 1993 opened two more London restaurants, Shepherd's, an old-fashioned English-style grill that is already a favorite haunt of members of Parliament, and the Canteen.

Today, Mr. Caine devotes most of his business energies to his growing restaurant empire. He owns a half interest in five London restaurants, including Langan's Brasserie, which dates to 1976, and two French-style bistros that Mr. Caine and a partner took over in the mid-1980s.

He is planning to start his first American restaurant soon, which he has named the South Beach Brasserie, in Miami Beach.

Several other restaurant proprietors estimated his interest in the five restaurants, along with the land he bought for the Florida business, at $8 million or more. They

See CAINE, Page 13

AirTouch Buys Up Cellular Phone Firm For $1.65 Billion

Bloomberg Business News

SAN FRANCISCO — AirTouch Communications Inc. agreed to buy the 60 percent of Cellular Communications Inc. it did not already own for $1.65 billion in a move to consolidate its hold on Michigan and Ohio markets.

AirTouch said Saturday it would pay $55 a share in cash and convertible preferred shares of its own stock, in addition to assuming debt of $200 million of Cellular Communications, or CCI.

AirTouch is expected to pay a maximum of $425 million in cash. The company will also issue 24 and 29 million new shares. AirTouch said the transaction would dilute its earnings by 10 cents a share in 1996 and a "low teens" amount in 1997.

CCI's shares closed Thursday at $51.188, up 6.3 cents. AirTouch shares closed at $29.625, down 62.5 cents.

AirTouch will pick up 100 percent of a joint venture covering three of the top 30 U.S. markets — Detroit, Cleveland and Cincinnati. The acquisition will also help the nation's sixth-largest cellular provider brace for increasing competition from new wireless services, or Personal Communications Services.

"With all the competition in wireless and everyone trying to consolidate large clusters of areas," the fear of increased competition from PCS was definitely a factor in the acquisition, said Jeffrey Hines, an analyst at PaineWebber Inc.

AirTouch said the definitive agreement, which is subject to regulatory and stockholder approval, will add more than 325,000 cellular customers and $90 million of operating cash flow to its wireless business. The transaction is expected to close in early August, the companies said.

In acquiring CCI, AirTouch is getting a small but profitable provider. The joint venture's earnings rose 74 percent in 1995, to $200.3 million, on revenue of $684.7 million.

The move by AirTouch upsets a 1990 accord with CCI, which created a 50-50 joint venture and gave AirTouch options to buy CCI at a cash price to be determined in a future appraisal process. The first was scheduled to occur in August.

"I think the market assumed all along that CCI was going to be purchased by AirTouch," said Stan Williams, a spokesman for CCI. The questions were "always 'when and at what price?'"

By buying CCI now, AirTouch is protecting itself from CCI getting more expensive in the future, said Susan Passoni of Cowen & Co.

AirTouch, which was spun off from Pacific Telesis Group in 1993, agreed in July 1994 to merge its cellular telephone operations with those of U S West Inc.

France Banks on China Contracts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The Chinese embassy said Sunday the delegation accompanying Prime Minister Li Peng on his visit to France this week would hold a press conference Thursday in Paris, amid speculation that China will award several big contracts to France.

One of the contracts expected to be awarded during the visit, scheduled from April 10 to 12, is a $1.2 billion order for 25 Airbus A-320 planes.

"It's well known the Chinese need to renew their fleet and that they like to announce good news on official visits," a French Transport Ministry official, who declined to be named, said Friday.

Airbus is a consortium made up of Aerospatiale SA of France, British Aerospace PLC, Deutsche Aerospace Airbus, a unit of Daimler-Benz AG of Germany, and Construcciones Aeronauticas SA of Spain.

Mr. Li's stay includes political talks in Paris but has a strong business dimension.

France is hoping his visit will flesh out improved relations with investments to help France dent the commercial lead enjoyed by industrial competitors such as the United States and Germany.

Mr. Li is expected to focus on industrial cooperation and ask Paris to stop supplying arms to Taiwan. But he could face opposition from human rights groups.

"A country like France, with its historic ties to human rights, cannot sacrifice these for short-term interests," said Hervé Berger, deputy general secretary of Amnesty International.

When Mr. Li made a tour of Germany two years ago, his trip was met with anti-Chinese protests that forced cancellation of part of his itinerary. French groups plan a march to the Chinese embassy in Paris on the first day of his visit and another protest in Toulouse.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

■ **EgyptAir Chooses Airbus**

EgyptAir is planning to buy four Airbus A-321 twin-engine planes in addition to three Airbus 340-200 purchased last year, an executive at the state-owned airline said Sunday, Reuters reported from Cairo.

The price was not disclosed.

U.S. Waits for the Phone To Ring in Geneva Talks

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Negotiators from 51 industrial and developing countries are racing at the World Trade Organization in Geneva to tie up a first agreement on liberalizing trade in telecommunications by their self-imposed deadline of April 30.

Last month the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, warned the negotiations would "soon be in serious trouble" unless other countries made generous liberalization offers.

A Federal Communications Commission study published last January found that roughly half the $4.3 billion that U.S. phone companies paid foreign telecommunications monopolies in 1994 to deliver their subscribers' overseas calls went straight to the bottom line as profit.

The United States set the pace of the Geneva negotiations in February when it offered to open its newly deregulated telecommunications market to foreign firms provided that the 39 other countries that have so far made liberalization offers agreed to improve them.

"We are ready to open up a $213-billion-a-year market — $100 billion worth of local calls, $100 billion worth of long-distance calls and $13 billion worth of international calls — if other countries do likewise," said a senior U.S. trade negotiator who asked not to be named.

In addition to improved access to foreign telecommunications markets, U.S. trade officials said they were seeking a binding agreement ensuring even-handed regulation of competing companies, which the WTO would enforce, imposing trade sanctions if necessary on offenders.

So far, however, U.S. trade officials insist that foreign liberalization offers put on the table in Geneva are insufficient, raising fears that the United States might again walk away from any agreement reached there, just as it did last summer on freeing trade in financial services.

China Revives Bond Plans for New Dam

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China hopes to tap the bond market for some of the capital needed to build its Three Gorges Dam, the Xinhua news agency quoted an official as saying on Sunday, 11 months after an international debt issue for the project was scrapped.

Li Yong'an, vice president of The Yangtze River Three Gorges Development Corp., said sales would be arranged through China's current debt-issuing organizations, although he did not specify the bodies, Xinhua said.

Subsequently, he said, the corporation would consider conventional international bond issues to finance the dam, and it might also sell equity in what would be the world's largest water-control project.

Mr. Li estimated the cost of the project at 200 billion yuan ($23.9 billion) by the time the dam is completed in 2009. That is above the official estimate last year of 146.8 billion yuan but below a Ministry of Finance estimate in October of 250 billion yuan.

In May, China scrapped a $100 million international bond sale for the dam, saying it preferred to tap its yuan foreign-exchange reserves for the funding. The canceled deal was being arranged by Merrill Lynch & Co., Morgan Stanley & Co. and Nomura Securities Co.

Mr. Li did not say how much money would be raised. Other officials have said China might issue an initial $200 million tranche this year, although they said no equity for the dam would be floated overseas until the 21st century.

The project is still expected to require a further 40 billion yuan before 2007, with the shortfall expected to be covered by export credits, overseas stock issues, overseas commercial bank loans and domestic bond issues. The first of the dam's massive generators will go into operation in 2003 and within four years should have generated enough electricity to repay 15 percent of the total investment, Mr. Li said.

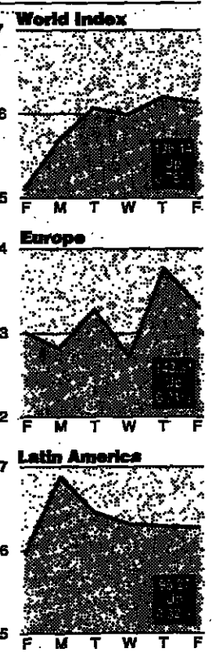
The project will dam the mighty Yangtze River, flood the scenic Three Gorges and generate 85 billion kilowatt hours a year, or one-ninth of China's total electricity capacity.

(Reuters, AFP)

THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

Week ending April 5, daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

	4/5/96 close	3/29/96 close	% change		4/5/96 close	3/29/96 close	% change
Energy	142.27	139.52	+1.97	Capital Goods	143.91	142.18	+1.22
Utilities	130.67	127.86	+2.20	Raw Materials	159.40	160.87	−0.91
Finance	124.01	124.29	−0.23	Consumer Goods	143.45	141.93	+1.07
Services	124.36	122.52	+1.50	Miscellaneous	139.59	141.07	−1.05

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, *and* Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. *For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.*

© International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates April 5

	$	£	DM	F.F.	Lira	G.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	Can. $	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.655	2.526	1.1175	0.288	0.106*	—	5.539*	1.3835	1.5475*	1.216	1.337*
Brussels	30.453	46.528	20.5347	4.8061	1.9446*	18.383	—	25.449	0.2835	22.44	24.56*
Frankfurt	1.4805	2.2619	—	0.2936	0.9484*	0.8944	4.8667*	1.2389	1.3834*	1.0904	1.1958*
London (a)	1.53	—	2.364	7.7701	2.388.46	2.5297	46.518	1.2883	163.725	2.0374	189.265
Madrid					Closed						
Milan	1,560.00	2,383.35	1,053.78	309.35	—	944.55	51.251	1,308.45	14.55	1,148.50	12.644
New York (b)	—	1.5309*	1.4881	5.038	1,560.00	1.6508	30.41	1.7934	197.848	1.3577	122.78
Paris	5.0465	7.6985	3.4054	—	0.0231*	3.0469	0.1658	4.7121	4.7142*	3.7715	4.057*
Tokyo	107.58	164.42	77.66	21.35	0.69	65.01	353.39	90.18	—	79.25	0.8891
Toronto	1.3574	2.077	0.9170	0.2696	0.0871*	0.821	0.4464*	1.1375	1.2616*	—	1.0197*
Zurich	1.1965	1.8277	0.8082	0.2373	0.0767*	0.7223	3.9337*	—	1.1105*	0.8895	0.9444*
1 ECU	1.2805	1.9394	1.3971	6.4622	2,088.22	2.127	38.9027	1.5342	337.881	1.7263	159.697
1 SDR	1.4585	0.9558	2.16	N.Q.	2,379.86	2.4146	44.2867	1.2483	156.354	1.9991	180.703

*Brussels, Milan and Tokyo from April 5; other rates from April 4. Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; and Toronto rates at 2 p.m. a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	1.00	Greek drac.	240.44	Mex. peso	7.51	S. Afr. rand	4.105
Australian $	1.2801	Hong Kong $	7.7323	N. Zealand $	1.4676	S. Kor. won	780.00
Austrian sch.	10.396	Hung. forint	147.08	Norw. krone	6.4035	Swed. krona	6.6571
Brazil real	0.9665	Indian rupee	34.013	Phil. peso	26.15	Taiwan $	27.23
Chilean peso	413538	Indo. rupiah	2329.00	Polish zloty	2.59	Thai baht	25.25
Czech koruna	27.25	Irish £	0.6356	Port. escudo	152.34	Turkish lire	71247.5
Danish krone	5.7101	Israeli shek.	3.1325	Russ ruble	4879.00	UAE dirham	3.671
Egypt. pound	3.395	Kuw dinar	0.299	Saudi riyal	3.7504	Venez. bolfv.	465.00
Fin. markka	4.6273	Malay. ring.	2.5303	Sing. $	1.4037		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5262	1.5255	1.5248	Japanese yen	106.58	106.03	105.63
Canadian dollar	1.3572	1.3576	1.3578	Swiss franc	1.1925	1.1896	1.1852
Deutsche mark	1.4770	1.4743	1.4717				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France-Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Apple's Wallet Growing Thinner

Some Analysts Fear Cash Drain Will Lead to a Crisis Soon

By Andrea Adelson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Will Apple Computer run out of cash soon? David Dreman, the chairman of Dreman Value Advisors in Jersey City, New Jersey, thinks so. "The company can't continue on as it has for another 60 or 90 days," he said. "The cash drain will cause a crisis. Or force an enormous scaling back or the sale of the company."

Many are more optimistic than Mr. Dreman. But while much of the talk about Apple these days focuses on how it could restore consumer confidence and reacquire its former glory, the No. 3 U.S. computer maker may be facing a more mundane and immediate problem: an empty wallet.

For nervous Apple shareholders and bargain-hunting investors, the stakes may be great. Shares of Apple, which were as high as $41.50 only six months ago, closed Thursday — the final day of trading last week — at $24.125.

Hobbled by an industry slowdown as well as its own troubles, Apple expects revenues for the quarter ended March 29 to fall below the $2.6 billion of the corresponding period last year.

The company will not release its quarterly results until April 17, but Eric R. Lewis, an analyst for the International Data Corp., estimated that the company would take in $2.5 billion, or even less, this quarter.

Apple's bank account is getting thinner, too. From $1.5 billion in cash just 15 months ago, Apple had just $1.1 billion on hand in December, and it may have even less now.

"It used to have an unbelievable amount of cash," said Todd Bakar, an analyst for Hambrecht & Quist. If it becomes cash-strapped, Apple may sorely miss those flush days as it seeks more revenue in a tough market. "It was a competitive advantage" to have a lot of cash, Mr. Bakar said.

Moreover, Apple said last month that it expected a record $700 million loss after taxes for the quarter just ended. Of course, the loss means smaller tax payments, and more than half of the charge involves inventory writedowns that do not cost the company cash out of pocket.

But the balance of the $700 million, split equally between layoffs and other revamping charges and operating losses, do deplete cash. Compounding these problems, in late March Standard & Poor's Corp. and Moody's Investor's Service downgraded to junk-bond status Apple's $304 million in long-term debt.

"The downgrading of public debt isn't going to help them with getting new low-cost money," noted Pieter Hartsook, publisher of the Hartsook Letter, a computer industry newsletter.

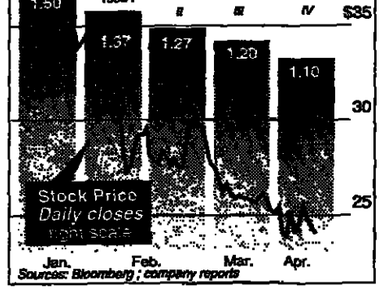
Even more pressing for Apple is $400 million in bank debt owed by its subsidiaries in Japan and the Netherlands. A $187 million note, due in March, has not been paid, and a $203 million issue falls due this month.

"If they continue to bleed," said Scott Stagg, of the Delaware Bay Co., "there could be a liquidity problem."

But Apple is not sitting still. It is renegotiating its debts, including the past-due $187 million note and the other foreign-subsidiary debt. "We are extremely encouraged about our ability to renegotiate," an Apple spokeswoman, Lynne Keast, said.

Apple Crumble?

Cash Reserves
End of quarter, billions of dollars



Sources: Bloomberg; company reports



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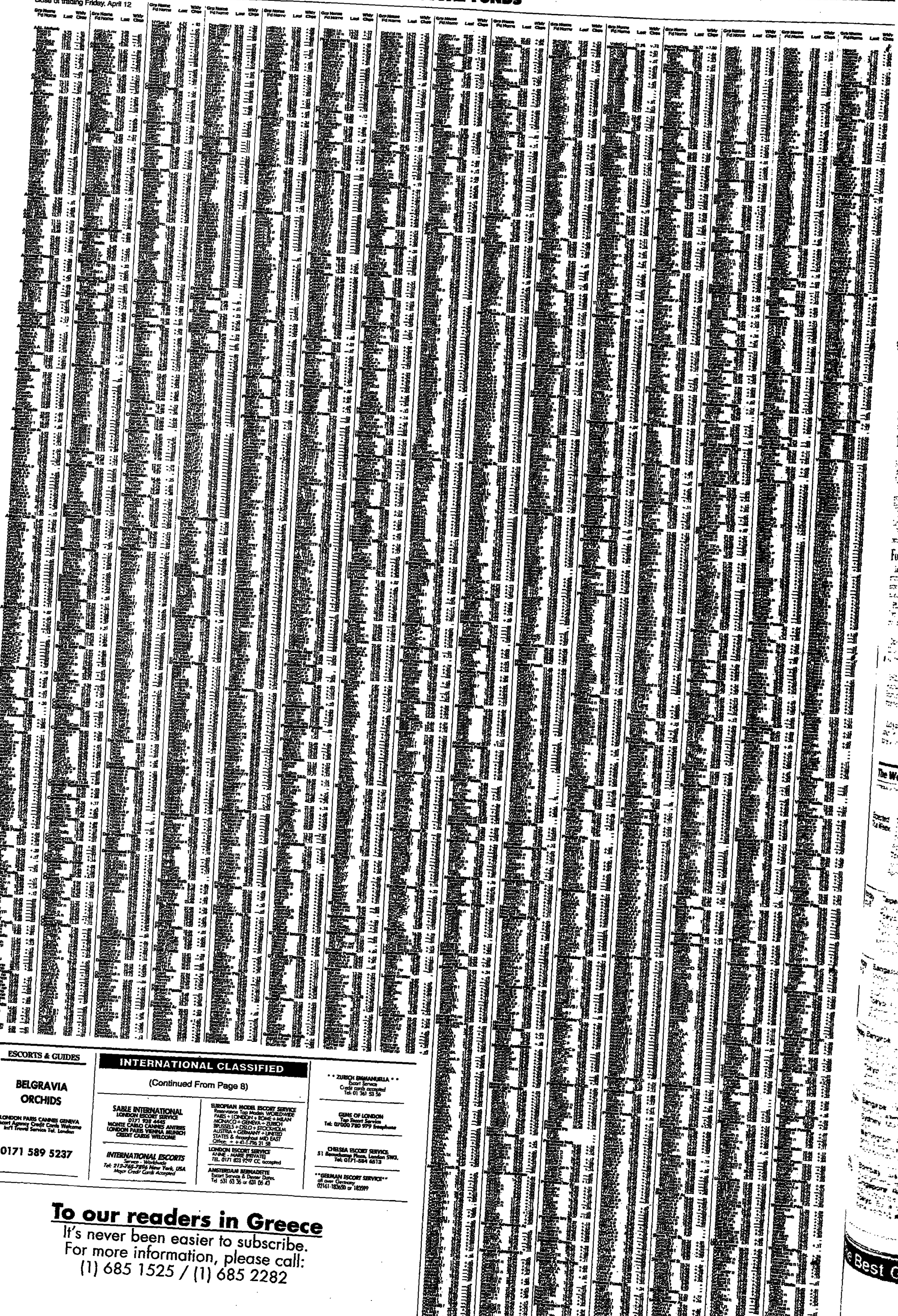
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SHORT COVER

Philippines to Curb Tan's Holding

MANILA (Reuters) — The Philippine government will not allow the tycoon Lucio Tan to gain absolute control of the national air carrier, Philippine Airlines, its deputy chairman, Gabriel Singson, says.

Mr. Singson, a government nominee, said an agreement being drafted among shareholders would allow the government to buy shares from Mr. Tan if the minority owners did not subscribe to the capital call, giving Mr. Tan 66.75 percent of the line. The Tan group now owns 50.03 percent.

Under the Philippine corporation code, major corporate decisions must be approved by at least 66.66 percent of the owners.

Bremer Vulkan Faces Bankruptcy

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Bremer Vulkan Verbund AG, the troubled German shipbuilder, will declare bankruptcy around the end of this month, the Welt am Sonntag newspaper said Sunday, citing industry sources.

The shipbuilder, which has been struggling for survival after filing for protection from creditors in late February, needs more than 1 billion Deutsche marks ($675.5 million) to stay afloat, but sees no chance of raising this cash, the paper said.

The group's East German shipyards — Volkswerft Stralsund and MTW Schiffswerft in Wismar — would be unaffected by the bankruptcy, the paper said. The German government and regional authorities agreed last week to share the costs of bailing out the eastern shipyards.

Mediaset to Pass Offering Plan

MILAN (Bloomberg) — Mediaset SpA, a television broadcaster controlled by Italian investor Silvio Berlusconi, says it will approve its plans for an initial public offering during a board meeting scheduled for April 19.

Mediaset plans two capital increases before the initial public offering, which is scheduled before July. The first will be an issue of additional shares to current shareholders to dilute the price per share of the IPO. Shareholders will receive seven new shares for each share held.

The issue of new equity will bring the price per share down from 55,000 lire ($35.48) to 6,875 lire.

After that, the company will issue between 100 million and 220 million new shares to be sold to investors and 8.5 million shares that will be sold at a special price to employees and management.

Taiwan Stocks Prepare for a Boost

TAIPEI (Bloomberg) — The main index of the Taiwan Stock Exchange is expected to rise this week, led by financial shares, amid expectations that Morgan Stanley & Co. will add Taiwan to three widely watched indexes, traders said.

Others said the gains in financial shares would be at the expense of others as investors sell industrial shares in favor of financial titles.

Taiwan stocks rose to their highest level in nine months on Saturday, led by financial shares.

The main index of the Taiwan Stock Exchange rose 3.79 percent Saturday, to 5,581.13, the highest close since July 8.

For the Record

Japan's Finance Ministry plans to sell 270,000 government-held shares in Japan Tobacco Inc. as early as June on expectations it expects the stock market to rally with the economic recovery, reports said Sunday. *(AFP)*

Philip Morris Inc. will team upwith National Tobacco Corp. of China to produce tobacco in China's central Henan province, the official Economic Information Daily reported. *(Bloomberg)*

David Gilo, an investor, said he was considering raising his $20-a-share offer for Scitex Corp., after his $856 million bid was rejected by the Israeli software publishing company. *(Bloomberg)*

DHL Sinotrans, a cargo joint venture between DHL Worldwide and the Chinese foreign trade transport company, Sinotrans, plans to open 10 new branches in China in 1996, bringing the total to 26, the China Daily Business Weekly said. *(Reuters)*

Libya said South Korea's support for United Nations sanctions against it could hurt South Korean companies that have won lucrative contracts in the North African country. *(Reuters)*

Isetan Faces Loss From Barney's

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Isetan Co. Ltd., the Japanese department store operator, may slip into the red for the first time in 35 years due to losses from bankruptcy proceedings by a U.S. business partner, Barney's Inc., a company official said Sunday.

The official noted, however, that whether the company reports a net loss for the year ended in March would depend on a management decision on whether to include losses related to Barney's as extraordinary losses.

It would be the first time Isetan's annual results have slipped into the red since its stock market listing in 1961.

The official declined to comment on a report in the daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun on Sunday that Isetan would record a net loss of 20 billion yen ($190 million) for the last business year.

Losses related to Barney's were yet to be fully established, the official said, asking not to be named.

Isetan anticipates that results for the year to March 31 will show that both sales and profits rose in its core business, he said. Without losses related to Barney's, the company's results would probably be in the black, the official added.

Isetan concluded a business tie-up with the U.S. department store operator in 1989 and has since provided 61.6 billion yen ($575.4 million) in investments and loans to the Barney's group.

Nihon Keizai said Isetan's results were likely to include a total bill of about 30 billion yen in losses stemming from Barney's bankruptcy proceedings, which started in January.

U.S. analysts said Barney's entered bankruptcy proceedings to extract concessions from Isetan.

CAINE: *There's No Business for Him Like Restaurant Business*

Continued from Page 11

currently generate roughly $13 million in annual sales and $2 million in profits, of which he gets half, he says.

And of his $1 million take, he adds, "I reinvest about half in the businesses." That leaves him $500,000 to pursue the good life that he enjoys.

Although he has never started a restaurant that failed, Mr. Caine might have made more, with less effort, in passive investments like mutual funds. But the food trade was in his blood. The question is, why?

"I have psychoanalyzed myself and concluded that it's show business," he said thoughtfully. "It's the contact with people.

"If you look at who has done it, they are all movie actors. I was a theater actor for many years. Then I became a movie actor."

Compared with the stage, "a movie studio is a very cold place," he added. "You lose touch with people."

"Owning a restaurant is like going back into the theater. You think of it in terms of opening a play or stage show: 'Will anyone come? Will it get good reviews?' "

While running restaurants takes most of his time, Mr. Caine believes in spreading his risks. He and his wife own a sprawling London apartment above the Canteen, at Chelsea Harbor; a country estate that he calls Shangri-La, on the banks of the Thames 64 kilometers (40 miles) west of London, and a new apartment in South Beach with a view of the bay.

"We live like a couple of drunken gangsters," Mr. Caine says half-jokingly. "We don't have kidney-shaped swimming pools or mink-lined bathtubs. We don't do silly things. But we have a very expensive life style. We like to have a really smashing life."

In truth, while the Caines live it up, they keep a close eye on their finances. Yet Mr. Caine says he knows little about the financial markets and lets professionals handle the balance of his investments — about $11 million — in pension plans, stocks, bonds, real estate and other deals.

Despite his familiarity with Hollywood, or perhaps because of it, he keeps distance between it and his wallet. "The only place I have never put money is the movies," he said. "You could lose it quite easily."

The memory of his hardscrabble youth still haunts him and helps explain the frugality he practices. "I watch my money like a hawk," he said. "I come from a very, very poor family. And so I know the value of money, and I know the experience of poverty. I would do anything not to repeat that."

WEB: *Advertisers Are Taking Notice of Tracks Left by Web Surfers*

Continued from Page 11

As Lincoln D. Stein, an Internet specialist, stated in on-line writing about World Wide Web security: "One of the requirements of responsible net citizenship is respecting the privacy of others. Just as you don't forward or post private E-mail without the author's consent, in general you shouldn't use or post Web usage statistics that be attributed to an individual."

But tell that to the pack of corporations seeking to stake a claim on the Web. Or to the entrepreneurs developing software that collates and compiles Web visitor patterns. I/Pro, NetCount, Interse and other services and programs help companies conduct detailed log file analyses to satisfy commercial needs.

Understandably, advertisers on Web sites want to know how many people will see their advertisements and where they come from — by country, company or time of day. Confusion over how best to measure visitor levels have prompted advertisers and media buyers to seek reliable audited audience numbers.

Nielsen Media Research has been producing audited reports with I/Pro since last summer. Audit Bureau of Circulations, a company that does independent studies of publication circulations for advertisers, is starting up a Web auditing service too.

Browser makers are helping the merchants with new capabilities. The new feature called a cookie in many new browsers, for instance, could allow a Web site to track a registered individual's decisions as he or she moves within a site and out on the Web to other sites until the user connection is closed.

Think of this: Direct marketers want to know how to reach potential customers. Your consumer profile has potential value for target marketing, research, resale or rental, raising the possibility of a torrent of targeted coupons and junk E-mail.

The collection of consumer information in cyberspace has captured the attention of the Internet community. Visit the Electronic Privacy Information Center (www.epic.org) and you will find a big collection of resources on privacy issues.

The U.S. Federal Trade Commission also is looking into information-age privacy issues as part of its consumer protection mission. You can participate in the debate on policies and regulations on the FTC's discussion group and find more information at www.ftc.gov.

■ Internet Gets Buoyant Reception in Pakistan

Pakistan Telecommunications Co. said Sunday that it received at least 3,000 inquiries on the day it advertised the first nationwide local-call access to the Internet, Reuters reported from Islamabad.

IHT Internet address: CyberScape@iht.lib.demon.co.uk

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, April 8-12

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**Taipei:** Taipei International Gift and Stationery Show at the Taipei World Trade Center Exhibition Hall. From April 10-13. **Tokyo:** Bank of Japan holds quarterly branch managers meeting. April 8-9.	**Madrid:** The National Car Manufacturers Association publishes new car sales figures for March. **Verona, Italy:** European Union Finance Ministers meet. April 12-13.	**Bogotá:** Colombian coffee export numbers for March scheduled to be released this week; business leaders from Ecuador and Colombia meet at a trade summit. April 10-12. **Santiago:** Transportation Conference in the Americas. April 11-12.
Monday April 8	**Taipei:** March data for Taiwan import and exports; March gold import data. **Tokyo:** Ministry of International Trade and Industry Vice Minister Tomio Tsutsumi and Keidanren President Shoichiro Toyoda hold news conferences.	Nothing scheduled.	**Santiago:** Central bank releases trade statistics for the first 15 days of March. **Washington:** U.S. Agriculture Department reports on conditions of U.S. winter wheat and planting progress on other crops.
Tuesday April 9	**Bangalore, India:** Infosys Technologies Ltd. holds a board meeting to approve its financial 1996 accounts. **Tokyo:** Economic Planning Agency releases monthly economic report, February machinery orders.	**Copenhagen:** February unemployment. **London:** Industrial production index for February. **Voorburg, Netherlands:** March consumer price index. **Earnings expected:** VNU NV.	**Mexico City:** January report on industrial activity and March inflation. **New York:** Johnson Redbook's weekly survey of total sales at 20 U.S. stores. **Washington:** February wholesale trade.
Wednesday April 10	**Bangkok:** The Securities & Exchange Commission holds its annual press conference to review last year's activities. **Tokyo:** Current account balance figures for February; cross-border investments in January.	**Bern:** Jobless figures for March. **Copenhagen:** Danish March car sales. **London:** Confederation of British Industry releases its March survey of distributive trades; cyclical indicators for March.	**Ottawa:** Monthly housing starts. **São Paulo:** Inflation for the 30-day period ending April 7. **Washington:** The Mortgage Bankers Association of America releases report on mortgage applications.
Thursday April 11	**Bangkok:** The Bank of Thailand holds its weekly bond auction. **Sydney:** March employment figures. **Wellington:** February import orders; Reserve Bank offers government bonds for sale.	**Copenhagen:** Government begins sale of up to 24 percent of its shares in Copenhagen Airports AS; January and February retail sales. **Pamplona, Spain:** Huarte SA holds shareholder meeting to approve request for protection from creditors.	**Washington:** Weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims; retail sales for March; weekly money supply; March producer price index. **Ottawa:** February new housing price report.
Friday April 12	**Bombay:** Glaxo India Ltd. holds annual general meeting. **Singapore:** Retail sales and industrial output for February. **Tokyo:** Bank of Japan releases bank lending and deposits in March.	**Copenhagen:** January and February industrial production; fourth-quarter gross domestic product. **Madrid:** March consumer price index. **Rome:** EU transport ministers meet. **Voorburg, Netherlands:** Producer price index for February.	**Atlanta:** Atlanta Federal Reserve's survey of manufacturing conditions in the Southeast is released. **Washington:** March consumer price index; February business inventories and sales; report on U.S. commercial and industrial loans.

Dividend Hopes Spark Investcorp

Reuters

MANAMA, Bahrain — Investcorp shares leaped 7 percent to close at $1.38 on Sunday and a Bahrain Stock Exchange official predicted further gains this week on the basis of stronger performance expectations for the investment bank.

"We are expecting the stock to go to $1.48 tomorrow because there are some rumors that they'll pay high dividends and a bonus," he said. "Major investors are involved now, such as banks."

At the end of weekly trade on Thursday, Investcorp had closed at $1.29.

Although the share was bid up at around $1.45 in the course of the Sunday session, the official said a transaction at this level was prohibited to preserve price stability.

Analysts have long said Investcorp, which was trading at $1 three weeks ago, was undervalued.

Since then the company has announced its joint purchase with the management of Simmons Co., the second largest U.S. manufacturer of bedding materials, of an 85 percent stake in Simmons.

It has also sold off its majority shareholding in Gucci Group, the Italian leather and luxury goods firm, in a secondary share offering.

■ Koor Widens Financial Services

Expanding its offering of financial services, Koor Industries Ltd. has agreed to manage a $960 million pension fund for the Histadrut, Israel's largest labor federation, Bloomberg reported from Tel Aviv.

Through Netivot, a division in the Koor Capital Markets unit, Israel's largest company will manage Nativ, one of seven funds of the Histadrut.

Koor hired the 30-member team that runs the fund for the Histadrut, said Yitzchak Chalamish, managing director of Koor Capital Markets. The team is led by Reuven Abel, 60, managing director of Netivot.

The move to manage pension funds adds a fifth business to Koor Capital Markets, Mr. Chalamish said. It issues and underwrites securities; provides brokerage services, trades futures and manages provident funds, which are partly tax-exempt additional retirement funds for individuals.

The Finance Ministry must approve the agreement.

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AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES

Messieurs les actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à

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ORDRE DU JOUR

1. soumission du rapport du Commissaire à la liquidation ;
2. décharge au Conseil d'administration ;
3. décharge au liquidateur et au Commissaireà la liquidation ;
4. décision de clôturer la liquidation ;
5. décision de déposer tout solde de liquidation à la Caisse de Consignation conformément à la loi.

Les actionnaires sont informés qu'aucun quorum n'est requis pour cette assemblée et que les décisions sont prises à la majorité simple des actions présentes ou représentées.

Chaque action a un droit de vote.

Tout actionnaire peut voter par mandataire. A cette fin, des procurations sont disponibles au siège social et seront envoyées aux actionnaires sur demande.

Afin d'être valable, les procurations dûment signées par les actionnaires devront être envoyées au siège social afin d'être reçues le jour précédant l'assemblée à 17 heures au plus tard.

Les propriétaires d'actions au porteur, désirant participer à cette assemblée, devront déposer leurs actions cinq jours ouvrables avant l'assemblée au siège social de la société ou auprès de LA COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD BANQUE, Paris.

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

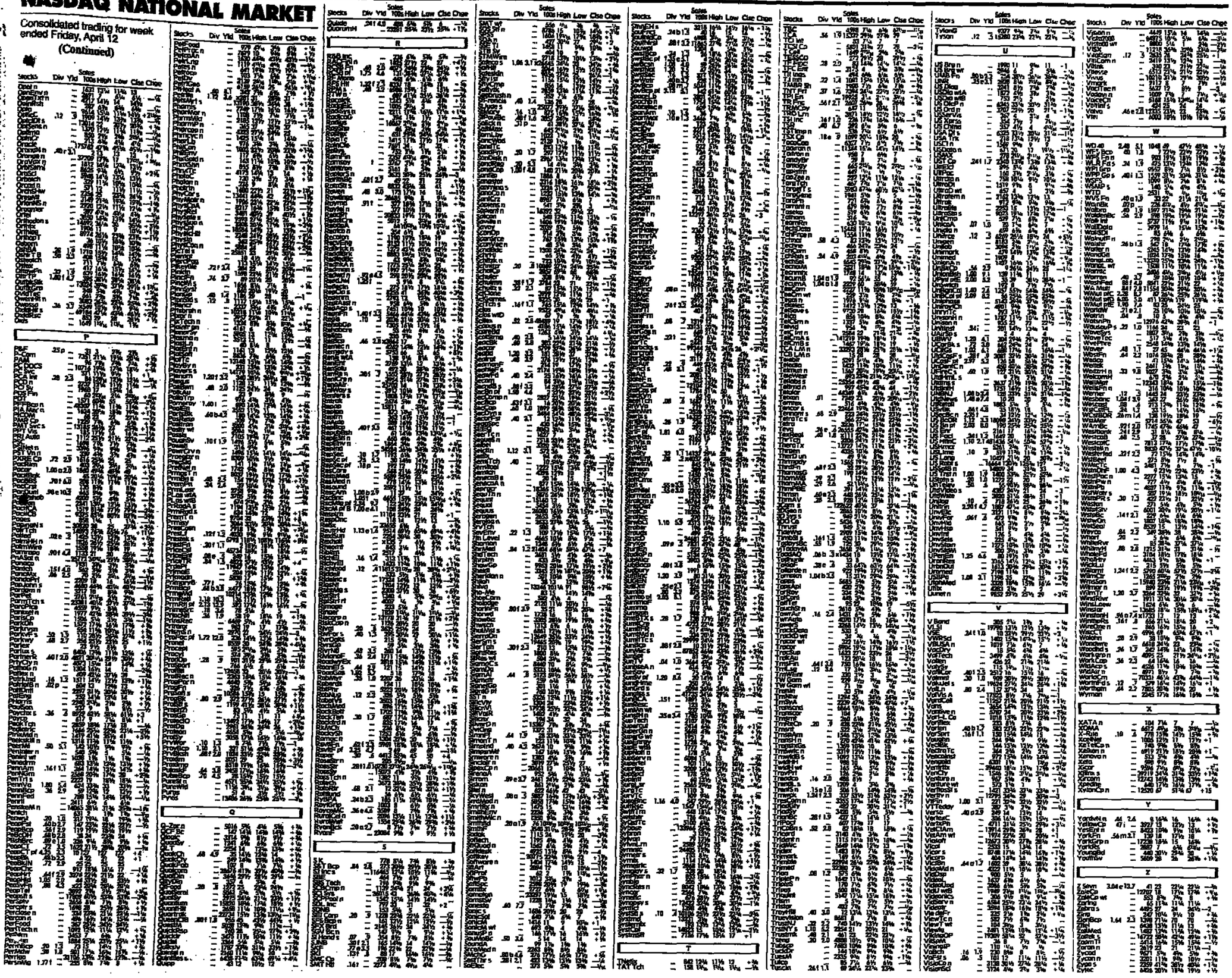
Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, April 12

Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales 100s	High	Low	Clse	Chge
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Continued on Page 15

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, April 12
(Continued)



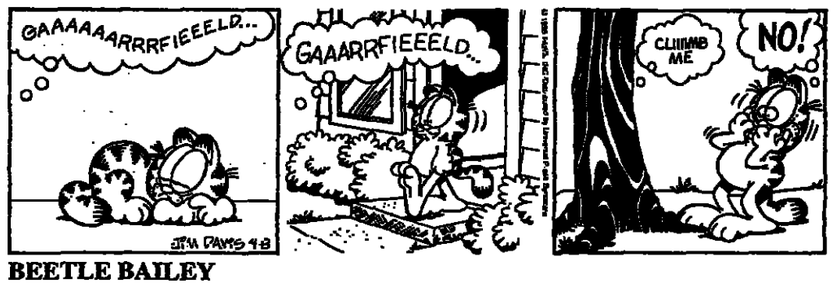
DENNIS THE MENACE



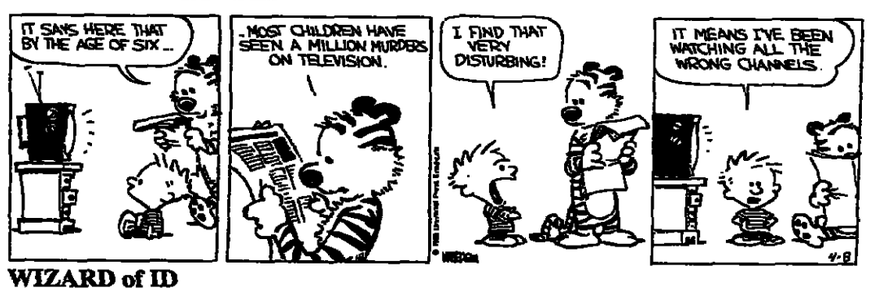
PEANUTS



GARFIELD



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



BEETLE BAILEY



THE FAR SIDE



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE®

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RALNS

CHAPT

OLDBOY

PELPIN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: " " OF

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: FUNNY HONOR KOWTOW GALAXY
Answer: Some Roosevelts consider a backyard this — A HANG OUT

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SPORTS

Rangers Beat Old Rivals in Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GLASGOW — Rangers beat Celtic, their old Glasgow adversaries, 2-1 in a Scottish Cup semifinal at Hampden Park on Sunday.

Ally McCoist put Rangers ahead after 43 minutes and Brian Laudrup doubled the lead after 66 minutes. Pierre Van Hooydonck scored the only goal for Celtic 10 minutes from the end. Rangers will play Hearts of Midlothian of Edinburgh in the final.

Hearts reached the final for the first time in 10 years when Allan Johnston headed a goal in injury-time to clinch a 2-1 victory over Aberdeen at Hampden on Saturday. Hearts, which last won the trophy 40 years ago, took the lead with an 80th-minute goal by a substitute, John Robertson. But three minutes from time, Duncan Shearer, who also came on as a substitute, headed in an equalizer for Aberdeen.

GERMANY Borussia Dortmund missed a chance to move back to the top of the Bundesliga Saturday when it was held to a 1-1 tie at home by Werder Bremen. A 36th-minute goal from Bremen's Brazilian Junior Baiano canceled out a 14th-minute goal by Rene Tretschok of Dortmund.

ITALY Gianluca Vialli's first league goal in three months gave Juventus a 2-1 victory over local rivals Torino on Saturday to keep alive the reigning champions' faint hopes of catching Milan, which drew 0-0 at home against Lazio.

Ruggiero Rizzitelli's perfectly-timed run and header gave Torino a 32d minute lead. Straight after the break, Juve leveled the scores when Sean Sogliano turned Gianluca Pessotto's cross into his own net. In the 65th minute, Vialli's crisp, diagonal shot stretched his side's unbeaten run to eight matches. Torino's defeat left the famous club third from bottom.

Fiorentina remain third after a 6-4 victory over lowly Padova. Fiorentina raced into a three-goal lead in 49 minutes with goals from Francesco Baiano, Anselmo Robbiati and Gabriel Batistuta.

After Nicola Amoruso pulled a goal back in the 55th minute, Giacomo Banchelli restored Fiorentina's three-

EUROPEAN SOCCER

goal lead. But Goran Vlaovic, struck twice in two minutes, to make the score 4-3. Then Rui Costa and Batistuta put the match beyond Padova's reach although Amoruso scored his side's fourth in the dying seconds.

Paul Ince scored his first goal in serie A — a first-time, full-blooded shot from the edge of the penalty area — to set fourth-placed Inter on the way to a 4-2 victory at Cremonese.

SPAIN Barcelona closed to within three points of leaders Atletico Madrid on Saturday with seven games to play.

A goal from Guillermo Amor gave Barcelona a fortunate 1-0 home victory over Real Sociedad after Atletico had been held 1-1 at Oviedo.

Atletico started well and went ahead in the 32nd minute when midfield general Jose Luis Caminero finished off a move down the right by Delfi Geli. But Oviedo equalized through Carlos Munoz with 30 minutes left.

Barcelona won with a goal by Amor after a well-worked move by the Croatian midfielder Robert Prosinecki and Ivan de la Pena.

Third placed Valencia remained in contention with a 1-0 victory over Albacete on Sunday. While Real Madrid lost 1-0 at home to Sporting Gijon.

NETHERLANDS Ajax Amsterdam and PSV Eindhoven tuned up for Monday's crucial meeting with comfortable victories on Saturday.

Ajax recovered from Wednesday's European Cup defeat to Panathinaikos beating NAC Breda 2-0. PSV overcame Vitesse Arnhem 1-0.

ENGLAND Kevin Keegan, the Newcastle United manager, sent on substitute winger Keith Gillespie and revived Newcastle's premier league campaign on Saturday. The substitution — Gillespie for midfielder Robert Lee — with Newcastle trailing Queens Park Rangers 1-0 widened the Newcastle attack, stretching the QPR defense and making space for two goals by Peter Beardsley. Eric Cantona scored once and created the other two goals as Manchester United, the Premier League leader, won its derby against Manchester City 3-2. *(Reuters, AFP)*



Enrique Shore/Reuters

Raul, left, of Real Madrid holding off David Cano of Gijon, Sunday.

U.S. League Avoids a Flop On First Night

Los Angeles Times

SAN JOSE, California — Major League Soccer, all of a day old, already has its first highlight. It came in the 87th minute of Saturday's inaugural game between the San Jose Clash and the Washington D.C. United, and it arrived not a moment too soon.

A superb goal by the San Jose forward, Eric Wynalda, sent the crowd of 31,683 into celebration, giving the Clash a 1-0 victory and saving MLS from disaster.

As officials of the new league were quick to point out, a 0-0 tie and resulting shootout would have had columnists from coast to coast bemoaning the return of a sport that has been criticized all too often for its lack of scoring.

"I don't think anyone in the world would have believed, if we had told them it was a 0-0 draw, that it was an exciting game and that it was a great weekend," said Sunil Gulati, deputy commissioner of MLS. "What they would have written was that it was 0-0 on July 17, 1994, (in the World Cup final between Brazil and Italy at the Rose Bowl) and 0-0 again today and nothing has changed."

MLS had excellent conditions for an auspicious start: perfect weather, the largest crowd ever to see a sporting event in San Jose and a victory by the home team that was celebrated as if the Clash had won a championship. It might have turned sour, but for Wynalda.

Some of the creative players made a favorable impression. Nigeria's Michael Emenalo and Ben Iroha, and Chile's Victor Mella and Guatemala's Jorge Rodas stood out for San Jose. But Washington's attack of the Bolivians Marco Etcheverry and Juan Suarez and El Salvador's Raul Diaz Arce, on the other hand failed to click with the players behind them.

There was also ample evidence that MLS had signed several players who did not belong at this level. Too many late tackles, too many crude fouls and sloppy passing kept the game from rising to any great height.

Despite the lack of goals, there was drama and tension, and most important, enough entertaining soccer played to probably bring the crowds back. At least, that's what MLS is counting on. Fans streaming out of Spartan Stadium, clutching the Eric Wynalda poster given to them when they came in, departed with memories of his historic goal.

Iroha eluded a late tackle by Thor Lee, then passed to Wynalda. The U.S. national team's leading goal-scorer beat his U.S. teammate, Jeff Agoos, and shot in the far corner of the net past the diving Washington goalkeeper, Jeff Causey.

The Old Men Who Keep Hoping for One More Home Game

By Rob Hughes
Special to the Herald Tribune

SEOUL — From his apartment overlooking the Han river, Hong Duk-Young can see a past but not much of a future. Hong was South Korea's goalkeeper at the 1948 Olympics in London and the 1954 World Cup in Switzerland, then a referee for 11 years. He is also a refugee from the North.

He doubts that any of the family he left behind are alive, and has given up hope of the border reopening in his lifetime. He has the photographs, and the FIFA Special Award lapel badge, that define his sporting achievements. But he does not expect, at 70, to see again his original Hamhung playing field nor, with his thick glasses, to *play* his beloved soccer again.

But five minutes away, on gravel near Seoul's It'Aewon shopping district, fellow North Korean exiles play every day — as a way of sustaining comradeship, kinship, and some sense of belonging for the land they fled when a Communist regime took over 50 years ago.

"Our last wish is to return to play there," says Sohn Myung-Sup, an obviously well-read man who performs a deep-lying center-forward role now as he did for Korea's national team, which he later coached. "We hope our contemporaries are playing back home. We have no other way to help them, but we can't forget our families, nor they us."

Korean soccer, they point out, has its roots in North Korea. Cut off even from an exchange of letters, these men are simply keeping alive the habit, the spirit, forged before they were forced away in early manhood.

At 7 A.M., come rain or shine, someone from Yi Book O Do Chook Goo — North Korea Five-Provinces Ex-Pats footballers — turn out in Seoul. Some have helped contribute to the aggressive prosperity of the South, others lost their careers in 1946, but all come into their own on the pitch.

PARK Hyung-Kun especially takes the eye. He is 76 and his contemporaries call him the Stanley Matthews of Korea. But there was more meat on Sir Stan, the English winger — indeed there is more on a whippet — than on Park.

Nevertheless, he is transformed at play. Off the field, his face is parched, his eyes opaque, he emits a sense of remote longing. On it, his eyes are forever looking — looking for the ball, looking for a chance to scurry down the wing — and he sheds the decades. Hungry for the ball, prepared to move for it again and again, exquisitely balanced, and still quite quick, he sets up two of the three goals by which his side wins.

"He comes alive playing football," murmurs a colleague. "Its really everything for him."

It was a little hard to tell why the Ex Pats won their game so comfortably. They had already finished the day's planned 90 minutes when I arrived and, to please a visitor, agreed on an impromptu 20 minutes against a team of adolescents clad in full-replica uniforms of the German national side.

The old men outplayed the boys. Perhaps it was their technique, perhaps it was the deference shown by the boys, and perhaps it was the team unity, the knowledge of where each teammate would move, practiced for years before the fathers of their opponents were born.

On June 1, the expatriates hope for a dream. They want South Korea to be granted the 2002 World Cup in preference to Japan. It that happens, they believe it could be a catalyst to opening up the border. You feel the hope, the desperation in these players.

"I want to play back home, just once if necessary," says the little winger Park Hyung-Kun. "If not, I hope the World Cup would start a dialogue, and I would then be able to be buried beneath the goalposts in Hwang Hae Province. I wish . . ." His words dry up. We *know* what he wishes, this displaced man who was a steelworks laboratory technician before he slipped away from a Communist-police arrest warrant. It is not so hard to appreciate why he throws such intensity, such childlike passion, into trying to beat an opponent who could be a grandchild.

I felt humble in the company of the Expats, feeble as I passed on direct messages from VIPs in their adopted country. Kim Young-Sam, the head of state, had said as we jogged at his Seoul residence, that if indeed South Korea won the nomination for 2002, he hoped to play games in the North.

The Expats play on in what club leader Kim Kun-Chul says is a commitment to death.

"As our seniors are passing away one by one," says the club president, "the desire is getting stronger and stronger to go the North. We want to do that, if possible, as a team."

Koreans are one people, as soccer is a sport without boundaries.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	4	1	.800	—
Toronto	3	1	.750	½
New York	2	1	.667	1
Detroit	3	3	.500	1½
Boston	0	5	.000	4
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Minnesota	3	2	.600	—
Milwaukee	2	2	.500	½
Chicago	2	3	.400	1
Kansas City	2	3	.400	1
Cleveland	1	3	.250	1½
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	4	0	1.000	—
Seattle	3	2	.600	1½
California	2	2	.500	2
Oakland	1	4	.200	3½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	3	2	.600	—
Atlanta	2	3	.400	1
Florida	2	3	.400	1
New York	2	3	.400	1
Philadelphia	2	3	.400	1
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Pittsburgh	4	1	.800	—
Chicago	3	2	.600	1
Cincinnati	3	2	.600	1
St. Louis	3	2	.600	1
Houston	2	3	.400	2
WEST DIVISION				
San Diego	3	1	.750	—
Colorado	2	3	.400	1½
San Francisco	2	3	.400	1½
Los Angeles	2	4	.333	2

FRIDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston 010 002 010 000—4 8 1
Kansas City 102 000 001 001—5 13 2
(12 innings)
Sele, Maddux (6), Stanton (8), Slocumb (9), Pennington (11), Suppan (12) and Stanley; Belcher, Montgomery (8), Valera (11), T.Clark (12) and Macfarlane, Fasano (10). W—T. Clark, 1-0. L—Pennington, 0-1. HRs—Boston, Canseco (1). Kansas City, Damon (1).

Toronto 300 002 020—7 10 1
Cleveland 000 000 010—1 6 2
Guzman, Castillo (9), Crabtree (9) and O'Brien; Hershiser, Embree (7), Plunk (8), Mesa (9) and S. Alomar. W—Guzman, 1-0. L—Hershiser, 0-1. HR—Cleve., Franco (1).

Baltimore 000 001 100—2 7 0
Minnesota 000 001 000—1 7 0
Mercker, R. McDowell (7), R. Myers (9) and Hoiles, Zaun (8); Hawkins, Guardado (7), Bennett (7) and Durant, G. Myers (8). W—Mercker, 1-0. L—Guardado, 0-1. Sv—R. Myers (3). HR—Baltimore, Hammonds (1).

Milwaukee 500 120 110—10 11 1
Seattle 010 002 003—6 6 1
Karl, Carpenter (9) and Matheny; Hurtado, B. Wells (5) and D.Wilson. W—Karl, 1-0. L—Hurtado, 0-1. HRs—Seattle, Griffey Jr (1), Buhner (1). Milwaukee, Seitzer 2 (2), G. Vaughn (2), Jaha (1), Matheny (1).

Detroit 000 002 000—2 4 1
Oakland 003 060 04x—13 16 3
Gohr, Aldred (5), Christopher (7) and Parent; Johns, Groom (8) and Steinbach. W—Johns, 1-0. L—Gohr, 0-1. HRs—Oakland, Stairs (1), Steinbach (2), Brosius (3).

Chicago 001 320 000 00—6 12 0
California 020 400 000 01—7 14 0
Bere, Keyser (4), L. Thomas (7), Simas (7), Karchner (9), Hernandez (10), McCaskill (11) and Karkovice, Kreuter (10); Boskie, Springer (5), Holzemer (7), Eichhorn (8), Percival (9), James (10) and Fabregas, Slaught (11). W—James, 2-0. L—McCaskill, 0-1. HRs—Chicago, Durham (2), Tartabull (1), Ventura (1). California, Edmonds (2), Salmon (1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Colorado 102 001 000—4 9 0
Montreal 300 003 00x—6 10 1
Reynoso, M. Munoz (6), Holmes (6), B. Ruffin (7), Leskanic (8) and Brito; Cormier, Dyer (5), D. Veres (7), Rojas (8) and Fletcher, Spehr (8). W—Dyer, 1-0. L—M. Munoz, 0-1. Sv—Rojas (1). HRs—Colorado, Burks (2), Castilla (1).

Los Angeles 000 000 001—1 7 3
Chicago 001 413 20x—11 16 0
Candiotti, J. Cummings (5), Hall (7), Todd Worrell (8) and Piazza; Bullinger, M. Perez (9) and Dorsett. W—Bullinger, 1-0. L—Candiotti, 0-1.

San Francisco 102 002 002—7 8 0
Florida 001 000 000—1 5 0
O.Fernandez, Beck (9) and Mawaring; Rapp, Mantei (8), Y. Perez (9) and C. Johnson. W—Fernandez, 1-0. L—Rapp, 0-1. HRs—Florida, Sheffield (2). San Francisco, Javier (1), Bonds (1).

Pittsburgh 101 000 320—7 10 1
New York 000 000 203—5 11 3
Z.Smith, Lieber (6), Plesac (7), Miceli (9) and Cash; Mlicki, Person (8), Minor (8), MacDonald (8) and Hundley. W—Z. Smith, 1-0. L—Mlicki, 0-1. HRs—Pittsburgh, Martin 2 (2), King (1). New York, Hundley (2).

Cincinnati 002 002 000 2—6 9 0
Philadelphia 000 101 101 1—5 10 0
Portugal, Pugh (6), Shaw (7), Moore (10) and J. Oliver; Mk.Williams, K. Ryan (7), Borland (9), Leiper (10) and Santiago. W—Shaw, 1-1. L—Borland, 0-1. Sv—Moore (2). HRs—Philadelphia, K.Jordan (2). Cincinnati, Larkin (2).

San Diego 000 140 005—10 15 0
Houston 000 001 030—4 9 0
Tewksbury, Blair (7), Valenzuela (8), Bochtler (9) and Ausmus; Kile, Brocail (5), Morman (8), Small (9) and Wilkins, Eusebio (9). W—Tewksbury, 1-0. L—Kile, 0-1. HRs—Houston, Bagwell (2), Eusebio (1).

St. Louis 010 001 020 000 01—5 10 0
Atlanta 003 010 000 000 00—4 11 2
Urbani, Parrett (7), Fossas (7), Mathews (9), Honeycutt (10), Bailey (11), Eckersley (14) and Sheaffer; Avery, McMichael (8), Wohlers (8), Clontz (10), Wade (12), Bielecki (14) and J. Lopez. W—Bailey, 1-0. L—Bielecki, 0-1. Sv—Eckersley (2). HRs—St. Louis, Gant (2). Atlanta, Grissom (1), McGriff (2).

SATURDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Toronto 000 001 101—3 7 3
Cleveland 041 000 00x—5 7 2
Hanson, Ware (6) and S. Martinez, O'Brien (8); Nagy, Tavarez (7), Assenmacher (8), Mesa (9) and Pena. W—Nagy, 1-0. L—Hanson, 1-1. Sv—Mesa (1). HRs—Toronto, Olerud (2), A. Gonzalez (2).

Boston 120 000 000—3 6 1
Kansas City 000 020 05x—7 11 1
Clemens, Belinda (8), Pennington (8) and Haselman; Appier, Pichardo (7), Montgomery (9) and Macfarlane, Fasano (9). W—Pichardo, 1-1. L—Belinda, 0-1.

Detroit 010 120 011—6 12 2
Oakland 000 000 010—1 5 1
Lira, R. Veres (7), R. Lewis (9) and Flaherty; Reyes, S. Montgomery (6), Small (8), Mohler (9) and Go.Williams. W—Lira, 1-1. L—Reyes, 0-2. HRs—Detroit, Higginson (2), Fielder (2), Nieves (1).

Baltimore 000 000 201—3 8 2
Minnesota 321 020 00x—8 13 0
Haynes, J. Myers (5), Benitez (8) and Zaun; Radke, Mahomes (8) and G. Myers. W—Radke, 2-0. L—Haynes, 0-1. HRs—Baltimore, Surhoff (1). Minnesota, Hollins (2).

New York 001 001 000—2 7 0
Texas 030 010 00x—4 9 0
Key, Rivera (6), Wickman (8) and Girardi; Witt, Heredia (7), Cook (7), Henneman (9) and Rodriguez. W—Witt, 1-0. L—Key, 0-1. Sv—Henneman (1).

Milwaukee 000 020 201—5 6 1
Seattle 500 002 10x—8 8 2
Sparks, Miranda (6), Potts (8) and Matheny; Johnson, Jackson (7), Charlton (9) and Wilson. W— Johnson, 1-0. L—Sparks 0-1. HRs—Milwaukee, Vaughn 2 (4). Seattle, Griffey Jr. (2), Sorrento 2 (2), Davis (1).

Chicago 100 004 201—8 13 0
California 010 000 003—4 7 0
Fernandez, Magrane (9) and Karkovice; Abbott, Edenfield (6), Eichhorn (9) and Fabregas. W—Fernandez, 1-0. L—Abbott, 0-1. HRs—Chicago, Thomas (2). California, Edmonds (3), Salmon (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Colorado 401 000 000—5 8 0
Montreal 000 010 030—4 8 0
M.Thompson, M. Munoz (7), S. Reed (8), B. Ruffin (8), Leskanic (9) and Je.Reed; Rueter, Daal (4), Manuel (8), Scott (9) and Fletcher, Webster (8). W—M. Thompson, 1-0. L—Rueter, 0-1. Sv—Leskanic (1). HRs—Colorado, Galarraga (1), Castilla (2).

Pittsburgh 110 000 030—5 11 1
New York 000 000 000—0 6 0
Darwin, Cordova (7), Plesac (8) and Kendall; M.Clark, DiPoto (7), D. Henry (9) and Mayne, Hundley (8). W—Darwin, 1-0. L—M. Clark, 0-1. HR—Pitt., J. Bell (1).

Los Angeles 001 101 000—3 5 0
Chicago 000 001 000—1 9 2
R.Martinez, Park (2), Guthrie (6), Hall (6), Worrell (8) and Piazza; Navarro, Casian (6), Myers (7), B. Patterson (8), D. Jones (9) and Servais. W—Park, 1-0. L—Navarro, 0-1. Sv—Worrell (2).

San Francisco 000 000 000 0—0 7 0
Florida 000 000 000 1—1 5 0
(10 innings)
M.Leiter, Dewey (10) and Manwaring; K.Brown, Nen (9) and C.Johnson. W—Nen, 1-0. L—Dewey, 0-1. HR—Fl., Pendleton (1).

Cincinnati 101 040 200—8 11 1
Philadelphia 100 021 000—4 8 0
Salkeld, Carrasco (6), J. Ruffin (8), J. Brantley (9) and Taubensee; Hunter, Mimbs (5), Springer (6), K. Ryan (8), Borland (9) and Lieberthal. W—Salkeld, 1-0. L—Hunter, 0-1. HRs—Cincinnati, R.Sanders (1), Taubensee (1), W. Greene (1), M. Kelly (1).

St. Louis 200 000 000 001—3 7 1
Atlanta 000 100 001 000—2 7 1
(12 innings)
Andy Benes, Fossas (9), Mathews (9), Parrett (11) and Borders, Sheaffer (12); Maddux, McMichael (10), Clontz (12) and Lopez. W—Parrett, 1-0. L—Clontz, 0-1. HR—Atlanta, Justice (1).

San Diego 120 100 000 000 4—8 15 0
Houston 001 000 300 000 0—4 10 1
(13 innings)
Ashby, Sanders (6), Bochtler (7), Blair (8), Hoffman (10) and Ausmus; Reynolds, Tabaka (8), Jones (10), Small (13), Morman (13) and Wilkins, Eusebio (9). W—Hoffman 1-1. L-Small 0-1. HR—S.D., Caminiti (2).

Japanese Leagues

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Chunichi	2	1	0	.667	—
Hanshin	2	1	0	.667	—
Yokohama	2	1	0	.667	—
Hiroshima	1	2	0	.333	1
Yakult	1	2	0	.333	1
Yomiuri	1	2	0	.333	1

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Yokohama 5, Yakult 1
Hanshin 13, Yomiuri 5
Chunichi 7, Hiroshima 0

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Yokohama 5, Yakult 0
Yomiuri 2, Hanshin 1, 10 innings
Chunichi 3, Hiroshima 2

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Kintetsu	5	1	0	.833	—
Orix	5	2	0	.714	½
Nippon Ham	2	2	0	.500	2
Seibu	3	4	0	.429	2½
Lotte	3	5	0	.375	3
Daiei	1	5	0	.167	4

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Kintetsu 6, Nippon Ham 1
Seibu 8, Daiei 1
Orix 6, Lotte 2

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Orix 1, Lotte 0
Seibu 2, Daiei 1
Kintetsu vs. Nippon Ham, ppd., rain

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
y-Orlando	55	19	.743	—
New York	44	30	.595	11
Miami	37	37	.500	18
Washington	35	39	.473	20
New Jersey	29	45	.392	26
Boston	29	45	.392	26
Philadelphia	15	60	.200	40½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
y-Chicago	65	8	.890	—
x-Indiana	46	29	.613	20
Cleveland	43	32	.573	23
Detroit	41	32	.562	24
Atlanta	42	33	.560	24
Charlotte	38	37	.507	28
Milwaukee	23	51	.311	42½
Toronto	19	55	.257	46½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
x-San Antonio	54	20	.730	—
x-Utah	50	24	.676	4
x-Houston	43	31	.581	11
Denver	31	43	.419	23
Minnesota	25	50	.333	29½
Dallas	23	51	.311	31
Vancouver	12	61	.164	41½
PACIFIC DIVISION				
y-Seattle	59	16	.787	—
x-L.A. Lakers	46	27	.630	12
Portland	39	35	.527	19½
Phoenix	38	36	.514	20½
Sacramento	34	39	.466	24
Golden State	33	42	.440	26
L.A. Clippers	27	48	.360	32

x-clinched playoff spot
y-clinched division

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Detroit 25 33 32 18—108
Philadelphia 13 30 20 24— 87
D: Thorpe 7-12 2-4 16; Hunter 7-9 2-2 17. P: Weatherspoon 10-15 0-0 20; Stackhouse 5-17 11-15 23. Rebounds— Detroit 48 (Hill 9), Philadelphia 49 (Weatherspoon 12). Assists—Detroit 31 (Hill 10), Philadelphia 21 (Ruffin 6).

Atlanta 24 17 25 16— 82
New Jersey 11 17 23 19— 70
A: Augmon 2-8 9-10 13; Smith 6-12 8-10 23. N.J.: Gilliam 5-17 0-0 10; Childs 6-13 5-5 17. Rebounds— Atlanta 62 (Long 14), New Jersey 76 (Williams 15). Assists— Atlanta 15 (Loettner 5), New Jersey 13 (Childs 5).

Chicago 42 31 25 28—126
Charlotte 15 19 31 27— 92
C: Kukoc 7-8 3-3 20; Pippen 9-14 5-6 28; Jordan 10-16 2-3 24. C: Johnson 5-10 4-4 14; Hancock 6-12 2-4 14. Rebounds—Chicago 56 (Rodman 17), Charlotte 40 (Johnson, Parish 5). Assists— Chicago 38 (Pippen 14), Charlotte 21 (Anderson 4).

New York 28 16 26 16— 86
Milwaukee 22 24 18 15— 79
N.Y.: Oakley 5-10 1-2 11; Ewing 8-15 8-10 24. M: Baker 6-20 6-8 18; Respert 6-11 3-3 15. Rebounds— New York 43 (Ewing 13), Milwaukee 48 (Baker, Benjamin 11). Assists— New York 22 (Mason 7), Milwaukee 16 (Robinson 5).

Chicago 42 31 25 28—126
Charlotte 15 19 31 27— 92
C: Kukoc 7-8 3-3 20; Pippen 9-14 5-6 28; Jordan 10-16 2-3 24. C: Johnson 5-10 4-4 14; Hancock 6-12 2-4 14. Rebounds—Chicago 56 (Rodman 17), Charlotte 40 (Johnson, Parish 5). Assists— Chicago 38 (Pippen 14), Charlotte 21 (Anderson 4).

Portland 31 28 24 22—97
Denver 39 14 21 17—91
P: C.Robinson 8-22 5-7 24; Strickland 10-19 8-10 29. D: McDyess 6-10 5-5 17; D.Ellis 7-19 0-0 18. Rebounds— Portland 69 (Sabonis, B.Williams 10), Denver 42 (Mutombo 14). Assists— Portland 16 (Strickland 7), Denver 19 (Rose 5).

Minnesota 30 31 16 26—103
Utah 19 27 30 23— 99
M: Garnett 8-16 4-4 20; Rider 7-14 4-4 20. U: Malone 11-13 11-14 33; Morris 7-15 1-1 16. Rebounds— Minnesota 46 (Gugliotta 15), Utah 46 (Keefe 10). Assists— Minnesota 17 (Webb 5), Utah 26 (Stockton 17).

Phoenix 35 27 20 22 12 5—121
Seattle 30 24 31 19 12 14—130
P: Barkley 8-13 3-4 20; Williams 8-13 4-4 20; Person 11-17 1-1 29. S: Kemp 9-14 8-10 26; Payton 8-18 6-8 24. Rebounds— Phoenix 52 (Barkley 11), Seattle 50 (Kemp, Schrempf 9). Assists— Phoenix 30 (K.Johnson 15), Seattle 29 (Payton 10).

Vancouver 18 29 21 26— 94
L.A. Lakers 23 28 22 31—104
V: Maten 8-12 2-2 21; Murdock 5-8 0-0 14. L.A.: Jones 10-15 3-4 26; Peeler 7-10 0-0 18. Rebounds— Vancouver 50 (Anthony, Scott, Avent 8), Los Angeles 48 (Divac 10). Assists— Vancouver 20 (Anthony, Murdock 6), Los Angeles 34 (Divac 13).

Houston 18 25 22 26— 91
Sacramento 21 18 25 32— 96
H: Recasner 6-10 5-5 17; Drexler 6-20 9-11 23. S: Grant 7-15 7-11 21; Richmond 6-17 13-16 28. Rebounds— Houston 57 (Brown, Bryant 11), Sacramento 65 (Grant, Polynice 12). Assists— Houston 14 (Drexler, Elie 4), Sacramento 24 (Richmond 7).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

New York 33 34 27 45—139
Toronto 23 36 24 23—106
N.Y.: Harper 8-13 0-0 20; Starks 14-24 2-4 37; Davis 7-14 4-4 21. T: Murray 6-15 8-8 23; Christie 8-16 3-4 21. Rebounds—New York 62 (Ewing 17), Toronto 50 (Murray 8). Assists— New York 36 (Harper 11), Toronto 20 (Miller, Christie 5).

Miami 22 24 27 22—95
Indiana 24 22 27 26— 99
M: Hardaway 6-12 5-6 19; Gatling 7-14 5-6 19. I: McKey 6-14 2-4 14; Miller 14-26 9-9 40. Rebounds— Miami 57 (Gatling 13), Indiana 49 (McKey, A.Davis 8). Assists— Miami 22 (Hardaway 9), Indiana 24 (Jackson 10).

Milwaukee 28 29 18 34—109
New Jersey 26 18 25 19— 88
M: Robinson 12-19 3-4 32; Respert 8-11 1-1 19. N.J.: Childs 7-16 2-2 19; Graham 4-8 3-3 14. Rebounds— Milwaukee 58 (Robinson 15), New Jersey 62 (Bradley 12). Assists— Milwaukee 28 (Robinson, Mayberry 5), N.J. 15 (Childs 5).

Philadelphia 27 21 25 27—100
Atlanta 29 33 20 17— 99
P: Weatherspoon 6-12 9-10 21; Maxwell 14-27 6-7 38. A: Augmon 5-10 11-12 21; Blaylock 6-15 3-4 19. Rebounds— Philadelphia 40 (Weatherspoon 12), Atlanta 43 (Loettner 11). Assists— Philadelphia 20 (Walters 7), Atlanta 23 (Blaylock 10).

Charlotte 29 17 22 25— 93
Cleveland 20 25 17 27— 89
C: Johnson 4-9 10-13 20; Anderson 6-10 4-4 20. C: Brandon 5-11 7-9 18; Majerle 8-14 0-0 21. Rebounds— Charlotte 40 (Parish 9), Cleveland 38 (Majerle, Hill 8). Assists— Charlotte 24 (Anderson 8), Cleveland 24 (Brandon 10).

L.A. Clippers 17 29 25 25— 96
Dallas 25 27 26 23—101
L.A.: Richardson 6-11 1-2 18; Sealy 8-14 0-0 17. D: Kidd 10-18 0-1 24; Jackson 10-21 4-4 25. Rebounds— Los Angeles 46 (Vaught 11), Dallas 52 (Jones 27). Assists— Los Angeles 22 (Richardson 9), Dallas 20 (Kidd, McCloud 5).

Seattle 24 27 22 19— 92
Portland 27 24 23 21— 95
S: Perkins 5-11 2-2 17; Askew 6-7 4-4 17. P: Sabonis 5-12 5-5 15; Strickland 9-15 1-4 19. Rebounds— Seattle 42 (Kemp 10), Portland 51 (Sabonis 12). Assists— Seattle 24 (Payton 11), Portland 21 (Sabonis, Strickland 5).

Minnesota 21 26 29 30—106
Golden State 26 28 26 31—111
M: Gugliotta 8-15 4-5 20; Rider 14-24 1-1 30. G.S.: Smith 8-14 6-8 22; Sprewell 8-17 14-16 30. Rebounds— Minnesota 39 (Garnett 8), Golden State 45 (Smith 11). Assists— Minnesota 28 (Porter 11), Golden State 21 (Armstrong 8).

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Philadelphia	42	23	13	97	269	200
x-N.Y. Rangers	41	22	14	96	263	216
Florida	39	30	9	87	246	223
Washington	38	30	11	87	226	197
Tampa Bay	35	31	12	82	228	239
New Jersey	35	31	12	82	205	188
N.Y. Islanders	21	49	8	50	214	303
NORTHEAST DIVISION						
y-Pittsburgh	48	26	4	100	346	264
Montreal	40	31	9	89	258	240
Boston	37	30	11	85	269	258
Hartford	32	37	9	73	227	248
Buffalo	30	42	7	67	235	257
Ottawa	17	57	5	39	181	279

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
y-Detroit	58	13	7	123	306	174
x-Chicago	39	26	13	91	262	207
Toronto	33	35	12	78	239	244
St. Louis	32	33	14	78	213	241
Winnipeg	35	38	5	75	264	276
Dallas	24	39	14	62	214	261
PACIFIC DIVISION						
y-Colorado	44	24	10	98	308	229
Vancouver	31	34	15	77	273	276
Calgary	32	35	11	75	229	229
Anaheim	31	38	8	70	214	232
Edmonton	30	41	8	68	232	291
Los Angeles	22	39	18	62	242	291
San Jose	20	52	7	47	247	340

y-clinched division title
x-clinched playoff spot

FRIDAY'S RESULTS
Ottawa 4, N.Y. Islanders 2
N.Y. Rangers 3, Philadelphia 1
Buffalo 4, Tampa Bay 3
Chicago 3, Dallas 3, tie
Detroit 2, Anaheim 2, tie

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
New Jersey 6, Hartford 3
Colorado 5, San Jose 1
N.Y. Islanders 3, Buffalo 0
Pittsburgh 2, Tampa Bay 1
Montreal 2, Florida 1
Toronto 5, St. Louis 1
Winnipeg 4, Calgary 3
Washington 4, Ottawa 3
Vancouver 4, Los Angeles 2

SOCCER

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION
Oviedo 1, Atletico Madrid 1
Zaragoza 1, Espanyol 1
Barcelona 1, Real Sociedad 0
Athletic Bilbao 3, Salamanca 1
Compostela 0, Tenerife 2
Valencia 1, Albacete 0
Real Madrid 0, Sporting Gijon 1
Rayo Vallecano 0, Sevilla 0
Real Valladolid 2, Deportivo Coruna 2
STANDINGS: Atletico Madrid 73 points, Barcelona 70, Valencia 67, Espanyol 60, Tenerife 58, Real Betis 57, Real Madrid 54, Compostela 54, Deportivo Coruna 51, Real Sociedad 50, Celta Vigo 42, Real Oviedo 41, Racing Santander 41, Sporting Gijon 40, Real Zaragoza 40, Athletic Bilbao 39, Rayo Vallecano 38, Sevilla 37, Real Valladolid 36, Albacete 33, Merida 30, Salamanca 27.

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION
Groningen 3, Willem II Tilburg 0
Heerenveen 4, Utrecht 2
Twente Enschede 1, Fortuna Sittard 0
NEC Nijmegen 2, RKC Waalwijk 1
PSV Eindhoven 1, Vitesse Arnhem 0
Ajax Amsterdam 2, NAC Breda 0
Volendam 2, Go Ahead Eagles Deventer 1
STANDINGS: Ajax Amsterdam 72, PSV Eindhoven 67, Feyenoord Rotterdam 50, Twente Enschede 48, NAC Breda 46, Heerenveen 46, Sparta Rotterdam 45, Roda JC Kerkrade 44, Vitesse Arnhem 43, Groningen 43, RKC Waalwijk 38, Willem II Tilburg 36, Fortuna Sittard 28, Volendam 24, De Graafschap Doetinchem 23, GA Eagles Deventer 22, NEC Nijmegen 22, Utrecht 17.

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE
Chelsea 1, Aston Villa 2
Coventry 1, Liverpool 0
Everton 3, Bolton 0
Manchester City 2, Manchester United 3
Newcastle 2, Queens Park Rangers 1
Nottingham Forest 2, Tottenham 1
Southampton 1, Blackburn 0
Middlesbrough 3, Sheffield Wednesday 1
Arsenal 2, Leeds 1
West Ham 1, Wimbledon 1
STANDINGS: Manchester United 70, Newcastle 67, Liverpool 62, Aston Villa 59, Arsenal 57, Everton 54, Tottenham 54, Nottingham Forest 50, Blackburn 49, West Ham 46, Chelsea 45, Leeds 42, Middlesbrough 42, Sheffield Wednesday 35, Wimbledon 34, Southampton 31, Manchester City 31, Coventry 30, Queens Park Rangers 27, Bolton 26.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION
Cagliari 0, Piacenza 0
Cremonese 2, Inter 4
Fiorentina 6, Padova 4
Milan 0, Lazio 0
Parma 1, Napoli 0
Roma 2, Udinese 1
Sampdoria 2, Bari 0
Torino 1, Juventus 2
Vicenza 1, Atalanta 0
STANDINGS: Milan 60, Juventus 54, Fiorentina 53, Inter 47, Parma 46, Roma 45, Lazio 43, Sampdoria 41, Vicenza 41, Udinese 34, Cagliari 34, Atalanta 33, Napoli 32, Piacenza 29, Cremonese 25, Torino 25, Bari 22, Padova 21.

GERMAN BUNDESLIGA
Bayer Leverkusen 1, Cologne 2
Borussia Dortmund 1, Werder Bremen 1
St. Pauli 2, Eintracht Frankfurt 1
1860 Munich 5, Hamburg 0
Freiburg 1, Fortuna Duesseldorf 1
STANDINGS: Bayern Munich 53, Borussia Dortmund 52, Borussia Moenchengladbach 41, VfB Stuttgart 38, Schalke 38, Hamburg 34, Freiburg 34, 1860 Munich 33, Karlsruhe 33, St. Pauli 32, Bayer Leverkusen 31, Hansa Rostock 31, Werder Bremen 31, Cologne 27, Fortuna Duesseldorf 27, Eintracht Frankfurt 26, Kaiserslautern 25, Uerdingen 17.

FRENCH LEAGUE CUP
FINAL
Metz 0, Lyon 0
(Metz won 5-4 on penalties).

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION
Falkirk 2, Raith 3
Motherwell 3, Hibernian 0

SCOTTISH F.A. CUP
SEMIFINAL
Aberdeen 1, Hearts 2

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER
San Jose 1, Washington D.C. 0

TENNIS

Davis Cup Results

WORLD GROUP
QUARTERFINALS
Czech Republic 3, United States 2
SINGLES
Daniel Vacek, Czech Republic, def. MaliVai Washington, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4.
DOUBLES
Daniel Vacek and Petr Korda, Czech Republic, def. Patrick Galbraith and Patrick McEnroe 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.
REVERSE SINGLES
Todd Martin def. Vacek 7-6 (7-1), 6-3, 6-1; Korda def. Washington 7-6 (7-5), 6-3, 6-2.
Sweden 5, India 0
DOUBLES
Jonas Bjorkman and Nicklas Kulti, Sweden, def. Leander Paes and Mahesh Bhupathi 6-7 (7-4), 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.
REVERSE SINGLES
Bjorkman def. Bhupathi 6-2, 6-4; Kulti def. Paes 6-3, 6-7 (7-4), 7-6 (8-6).
Italy 4, South Africa 1
DOUBLES
Andrea Gaudenzi and Diego Nargiso, Italy, def. Wayne Ferreira and Ellis Ferreira 5-7, 3-6, 6-3, 7-6 (9-7), 6-2.
REVERSE SINGLES
Renzo Furlan def. Ferreira 3-6, 6-0, 7-6 (7-4), 6-2; Gaudenzi def. Ondruska 6-1, 1-0, ret.
France 5, Germany 0
SINGLES
Arnaud Boetsch, France, def. Hendrik Dreekman 4-6, 6-4, 3-6, 7-6 (7-2), 6-3.
DOUBLES
Guy Forget and Arnaud Boetsch, France def. Boris Becker and Marc Goellner 7-6 (8-6) 6-4, 7-6 (9-7).
REVERSE SINGLES
Forget def. David Prinosil 6-3, 0-6, 6-4; Cedric Pioline def. Dreekman 6-4, 6-3.

FAMILY CIRCLE MAGAZINE CUP
IN HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C.
QUARTERFINALS
Jana Novotna (6), Czech Republic, def. Iva Majoli (3), Croatia, 1-6, 6-2, 6-3; Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (2), Spain, def. Sabine Hack, Germany, 6-2, 6-2; Conchita Martinez (1), Spain, def. Petra Begerow, Germany, 6-2, 6-0; Barbara Paulus, Austria, def. Irina Spirlea, Romania, 6-2, 6-4.

AUTO RACING

Argentina Grand Prix

Leading results in Sunday's Argentine Formula One Grand Prix in Buenos Aires: 1, Damon Hill, England, Williams, 1 hour 54 mins 55.322 secs. 2, Jacques Villeneuve, Canada, Williams, 12.167 secs behind; 3, Jean Alesi, France, Benetton, 14.754; 4, Rubens Barrichello, Brazil, Jordan, 55.131; 5, Eddie Irvine, Ireland, Ferrari, 1:04.991; 6, Jos Verstappen, Netherlands, Footwork, 1:08.913; 7, David Coulthard, England, McLaren, 1:13.400; 8, Olivier Panis, France, Ligier, 1:14.295; 9, Johnny Herbert, England, Sauber, 1 lap; 10, Andrea Montermini, Italy, Forti, 3 laps.

World Drivers' Championship Standings (after 3 rounds): 1, Hill 30 points; 2, Villeneuve 12; 3, Alesi 10; 4, Irvine 6; 5, Mika Hakkinen, Finland, 5; 6, Michael Schumacher, Germany, 4; 7, Gerhard Berger, Austria, 3; 7, tie, Mika Salo, Finland, 3; 7, tie, Barrichello 3; 10, Panis 1; 10, tie, Verstappen 1.

CYCLING

Tour of Flanders

Leading finishers Sunday in the 261 km (163 mile) Tour of Flanders cycling classic in Brussels: 1, Michele Bartoli, Italy, 6 hours, 31 minutes, 29 seconds. 41.705 kph (26.066 mph); 2, Fabio Baldato, Italy, 55 seconds behind; 3, Johan Museeuw, Belgium, same time; 4, Viatcheslav Ekimov, Russia, s.t.; 5, Fabio Fontanelli, Italy, s.t.; 6, Andrei Tchmile, Ukraine, s.t.; 7, Laurent Brochard, France, s.t.; 8, Alexandre Gontchenkov, Ukraine, s.t.; 9, Gabriele Missaglia, Italy, s.t.; 10, Peter Van Petegem, Belgium, s.t.

World Cup Standings (after 2 races): 1, Bartoli 55 points; 2, Baldato 51; 3, Gabriele Colombo, Italy, 50; 4, Gontchenkov 47; 5, Museeuw 37; 6, Michele Coppolillo, Italy, 25; 7, Tchmile 24; 7, Brochard 24; 9, Maximilian Sciandri, Britain, 20; 9, Ekimov 20; 11, Fontanelli 18; 11, Zanini, Italy, 18.

CRICKET

ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL
WEST INDIES VS. NEW ZEALAND
SATURDAY, IN KINGSTOWN, ST VINCENT
New Zealand innings: 241-8 (50 overs)
West Indies innings: 242-3 (48.3 overs)
Result: West Indies won by 7 wickets to win the series 3-2.

SINGER CUP
PAKISTAN VS. SRI LANKA
SUNDAY, IN SINGAPORE
Pakistan innings: 215 (all out, 48.3 overs)
Sri Lanka innings: 172 (all out, 32.5 overs)
Result: Pakistan won the Singer Cup when they beat Sri Lanka by 43 runs in the final.

RUGBY

SUPER 12 RUGBY UNION
Wellington 27, Natal 43
Auckland 30, Northern Transvaal 26

THE WEEK AHEAD

SUNDAY, APRIL 7:

AUTO RACING Buenos Aires — Argentine Grand Prix.
RUGBY Auckland, New Zealand — Super 12, Auckland vs. Northern Transvaal.
CYCLING Belgium — World Cup, Tour of Flanders Classic.
SOCCER St. George's, Grenada — CONCACAF, World Cup qualifying, Caribbean Zone, first round, second leg, Grenada vs. Guyana; various sites — CONMEBOL, Copa Libertadores, first round, Group 2, Universitario vs. Sporting Cristal, Penarol vs. Defensor.

MONDAY, APRIL 8:

TENNIS New Delhi, India — ATP Indian Open, through April 14; Estoril, Portugal — ATP Estoril Open, through April 14; Hong Kong — ATP Salem Open, through April 14; Jakarta, Indonesia — WTA Indonesia Women's Open, through April 14; Amelia Island, Florida — Bausch & Lomb Championships, through April 14.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9:

SOCCER Baku, Azerbaijan — Azerbaijan vs. Turkey.
BASKETBALL Paris — Men's European clubs' basketball championship semifinals: CSKA Moscow vs. Panathinaikos, Barcelona vs. Real Madrid.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10:

RUGBY Dunedin, New Zealand — Super 12, Otago vs. Natal.
SOCCER Osijek, Croatia — friendly, Croatia vs. Hungary.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11:

TENNIS London — Davis Cup, draw for qualifying round to 1997 World Group.
GOLF Augusta, Georgia — Masters Tournament, through April 14; Tsuruya, Japan — Tsuruya Open, through April 14.
BASKETBALL Paris — Men's European clubs' basketball championship final and 3d place playoff.
CRICKET Sharjah — Pakistan vs. South Africa, Sharjah Cup, tournament through April 19.
HOCKEY Atlanta, Georgia — Pre-Olympic men's hockey tournament, through April 17.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12:

CRICKET Dubai — Pakistan vs. India, Sharjah Cup.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13:

FOOTBALL Dusseldorf, Germany — WLAF, season opener, Rhein Fire vs. Frankfurt Galaxy.

SUNDAY, APRIL 14:

FOOTBALL Barcelona, Spain — WLAF, Barcelona vs. Amsterdam; London — WLAF, London vs. Scottish Claymores.
CYCLING Paris-Roubaix, France — World Cup, Paris-Roubaix Classic.
HOCKEY National Hockey League season ends.

SPORTS

No Early Vacation For Eliminated Celtics

The Associated Press

Playoffs or no playoffs, the Boston Celtics are playing to win.

Todd Day scored 11 of his 16 points during a 19-5 fourth-quarter run on Sunday and the Celtics held on to beat the Detroit Pistons, 98-97. It was the lottery-bound Celtics' second-consecutive vic

NBA Roundup

tory over a team in the playoff hunt.

"A lot of teams, when they're out of playoff contention, they shut it down and prepare for the summer," forward Rick Fox said. "That's not just an insult to the game, it's an insult to each other to go out there and slop it around."

Boston beat the Orlando Magic, 100-98, on Thursday night in Florida, the first Eastern Conference team to win there in two years.

Pervis Ellison scored a season-high 18 points and pulled down 12 rebounds for the Celtics, who were mathematically eliminated from playoff contention with Charlotte's victory on Saturday night. Allan Houston scored 26 to lead the Pistons, who dropped from sixth to seventh in the Eastern Conference playoff hunt.

In games played Saturday:

76ers 100, Hawks 99 Vernon Maxwell scored a season-high 38 points, including a jumper at the buzzer, to lift the Philadelphia 76ers to a victory over the Atlanta Hawks. After Atlanta's Craig Ehlo converted a lay-up to even the score at 98-98 with 23 seconds remaining, Philadelphia was called for a technical foul. Mookie Blaylock hit the free throw with 10 seconds to play. Maxwell then received the inbounds pass and worked his way to the top of the key for a jumper to win the game.

Hornets 93, Cavaliers 89 In Cleveland, Kenny Anderson scored eight of his 20 points in a fourth-quarter run and the Charlotte Hornets survived a barrage by Dan Majerle to defeat Cleveland.

Mavericks 101, Clippers 96 In Dallas, Jim Jackson scored 25 points and Jason Kidd added 24 as Dallas won for just the second time in their last 16 games.

Pacers 98, Heat 95 In Indianapolis, Reggie Miller scored 19 of his 40 points in the fourth quarter, including a game-clinching three-pointer with 10 seconds remaining, to lead Indiana over the Miami Heat.

Bucks 109, Nets 88 In New Jersey, Glenn Robinson had 32 points and 15 rebounds as Milwaukee routed the New Jersey Nets for their second victory in three games after a franchise-record 15-game losing streak.

Knicks 139, Raptors 106 In Toronto, John Starks had a season-high 37 points and Hubert Davis added 21 as the New York Knicks posted their highest point total in seven seasons. Derek Harper chipped in 20 points and 11 assists while Patrick Ewing had 17 points and 17 rebounds for New York.

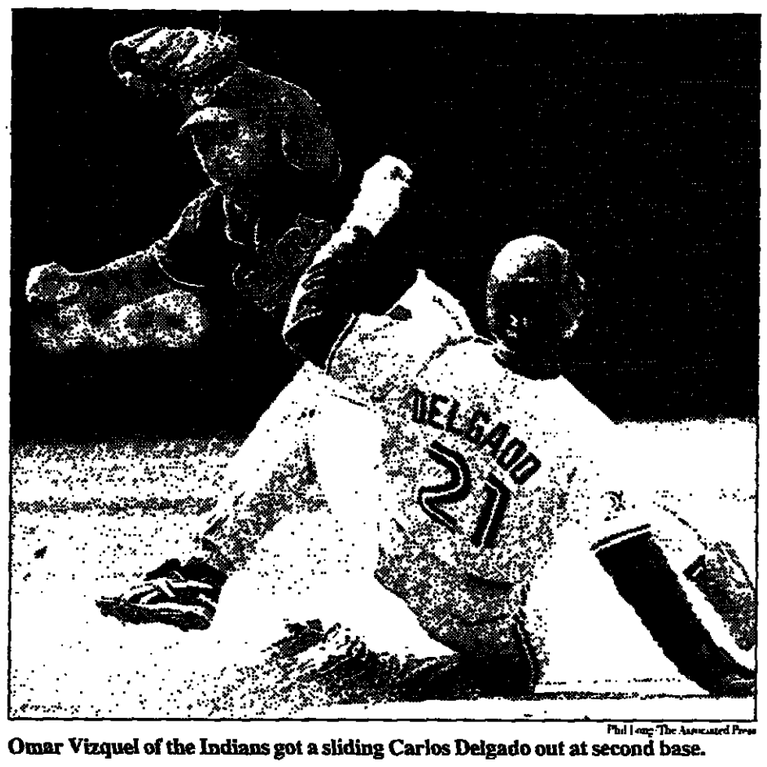
Trailblazers 95, SuperSonics 92 In Portland, Rod Strickland scored 19 points and James Robinson scored five key points down the stretch as the Portland Trail Blazers won their seventh straight game.

Warriors 111, Timberwolves 106 In Oakland, Latrell Sprewell scored 30 points and Joe Smith added 22 points and 11 rebounds to lift Golden State over Minnesota. *(AP, Reuters)*



Doug Collier/Agence France-Presse

Atlanta's Reggie Jordan shooting over Rex Walters of the 76ers, who committed a foul on the play.



Phil Long/The Associated Press

Omar Vizquel of the Indians got a sliding Carlos Delgado out at second base.

Belle Hammers Blue Jays

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

After being limited to an AL-worst eight runs through their first four games, the Cleveland Indians hit four home runs Sunday — Albert Belle hit two — and beat the Blue Jays 8-3, in Toronto.

Manny Ramirez had three hits, including a home run and a triple, and Carlos Baerga also homered for Cleveland. Kenny Lofton became the Indians' career leader in stolen bases, and he also drove in two runs and made a spectacular catch at the wall in center field.

AL Roundup

Orioles 4, Twins 2 Mike Mussina pitched eight strong innings and Bobby Bonilla homered as Baltimore won in Minneapolis for its fifth win in six games this season.

Mussina, who led the AL with 19 wins last year, allowed seven hits, including Paul Molitor's leadoff homer in the seventh inning.

Red Sox 3, Royals 1 In Kansas City, Boston avoided its worst start in 69 years, becoming the last team in the majors to win. Jose Canseco homered for the second time in three games.

In games played Saturday:

Indians 5, Blue Jays 3 Charles Nagy allowed one run over six innings as the Cleveland Indians won for the first time this season.

Royals 7, Red Sox 3 In Kansas City, pinch-hitter Bip Roberts, scratched from the starting lineup because he had the flu, delivered a two-run double in a five-run eighth inning rally as the Kansas City Royals kept the Boston Red Sox winless. The Red Sox dropped to 0-5, their worst start since 1966.

Twins 8, Orioles 3 In Minneapolis, Brad Radke threw seven strong innings and Greg Myers had two hits and two runs batted in as the Minnesota Twins handed the Baltimore Orioles their first loss.

Tigers 6, Athletics 1 In Las Vegas, Melvin Nieves had two doubles, a triple and a homer and Felipe Lira followed a rough opening-day outing by pitching 6⅓ shutout innings to lead the Detroit Tigers to a victory over the Oakland Athletics.

Mariners 8, Brewers 5 In Seattle, Paul Sorrento hit two home runs, including a first-inning grand slam for the Mariners. Randy Johnson struck out six in 6⅔ innings to earn his 100th career victory.

White Sox 8, Angels 5 In Anaheim, Danny Tartabull and Chris Snopek each drove in a pair of runs in the sixth inning for the Chicago White Sox.

Rangers 4, Yankees 2 In Arlington, Texas, Bobby Witt pitched six innings and Dean Palmer and Mark McLemore stroked RBI singles in a three-run second inning as Texas downed the Yankees. *(Reuters, AP)*

Jones and Grissom Carry Braves, 13-3

Expos' Fassero 3-Hits Rockies; Carreon Homers Twice for Giants

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Chipper Jones went 4-for-4 and drove in four runs in his second game back from the disabled list and Marquis Grissom hit a grand slam Sunday to lead the Atlanta Braves over the St. Louis Cardinals, 13-3.

The Braves ended a three-game losing streak and pre

NL Roundup

vented St. Louis from sweeping a three-game series in Atlanta for the first time in eight years. The Cardinals, coming off a pair of extra-inning wins, hurt themselves with three errors. Rookie Jason Schmidt (1-0) allowed three runs and six hits in five innings. He struck out eight.

Jones, who had two hits Saturday, hit a two-run homer in the first inning and a two-run triple during a four-run third. Grissom's second career slam, the first was also against the Cardinals, highlighted a five-run second inning.

Expos 9, Rockies 1 Jeff Fassero pitched a three-hitter for the first complete game in the major leagues this season, leading the Montreal Expos to a rout of the Colorado Rockies.

Sherman Obando hit his first major-league homer and drove in three runs. Mark Grudzielanek's two-run single highlighted a four-run sixth. Fassero (1-1) was perfect through five innings and allowed just one ball out of the infielder before Jason Bates' single leading off the sixth.

Giants 14, Marlins 7 Mark Carreon homered twice, doubled twice and drove in six runs to lead the San Francisco Giants past the Florida Marlins.

Carreon, who had no RBIs in the Giants' first five games, went 4-for-5 and scored four times. He doubled home two runs in the Giants' four-run first, doubled and scored in the third, hit a three-run homer in the fifth and added a solo homer in the ninth.

In games played Saturday:

Dodgers 3, Cubs 1 Chan Ho Park gained his first major-league victory with four innings of three-hit relief as Los Angeles snapped a four-game losing streak by beating the Chicago Cubs at Wrigley Field on Saturday. The 22-year-old Park, a rookie and the first Korean to play in the U.S. major leagues, opened the second inning after the starter, Ramon Martinez, suffered a groin injury in his first at-bat. Park overpowered the Cubs with a fastball that exceeded 90 miles per hour (144 kilometers per hour).

Cardinals 3, Braves 2 In Atlanta, Royce Clayton's sacrifice fly scored Miguel Mejia in the top of the 12th inning to lift the St. Louis Cardinals past the Atlanta Braves.

Marlins 1, Giants 0 In Miami, Terry Pendleton greeted reliever Mark Dewey with a solo homer leading off the bottom of the 10th inning, giving the Florida Marlins a victory over the San Francisco Giants.

Rockies 5, Expos 4 In Montreal, Vinny Castilla hit his first career grand slam and Andres Galarraga added a solo shot to lead Colorado over Montreal.

Pirates 5, Mets 0 In New York, Danny Darwin allowed three hits through six innings and Jay Bell homered and drove in two runs as Pittsburgh blanked the New York Mets. At 4-1, the Pirates are off to their best start in 13 years.

Reds 8, Phillies 4 In Philadelphia, Roger Salkeld survived five rocky innings and three players homered to highlight a four-run fifth inning as Cincinnati defeated Philadelphia.

Padres 8, Astros 4 In Houston, Ken Caminiti belted his third career grand slam in the top of the 13th inning to give San Diego its third consecutive victory. *(AP, Reuters)*

Maple Leafs' Goalie Shuts Down the Blues, 5-1

Reuters

Brandon Convery scored two power-play goals in the third period as the Toronto Maple Leafs defeated the St. Louis Blues, 5-1, and tied them for fourth place in the Western Conference.

Felix Potvin, appearing in his career-high 67th game of

NHL Roundup

the season Saturday, stopped 36 shots and made 75 saves on 77 shots in the two games.

Peter Zezel scored the lone goal for St. Louis, and Jon Casey stopped 23 shots for the Blues.

Avalanche 5, Sharks 1 In Denver, Stephane Yelle had his first career two-goal game and Colorado scored four times in the second period on the way to a victory over San Jose.

Patrick Roy made only 12 saves for the Avalanche, who won for just the second time in six home games.

Devils 6, Whalers 3 In Hartford, New Jersey snapped out of an offensive drought with six second-period goals to beat Hartford and tie the Tampa Bay Lightning for the eighth and final playoff spot in the Eastern Conference.

Tampa Bay's loss at Pittsburgh means that the Lightning and Devils each have 82 points with four games remaining.

Islanders 3, Sabres 0 Rookie Eric Fichaud stopped 20 shots for his first career shutout as the New York Islanders ended their 11-game losing streak to beat visiting Buffalo.

Darby Hendrickson scored his first goal as an Islander 1:50 into the second period, and Bryan McCabe added a power-play marker 8:08 into the third before Travis Green sealed the victory with an empty-net goal with 13 seconds left.

Penguins 2, Lightning 1 In Pittsburgh, Ken Wregget stopped 39 shots and Jaromir Jagr's insurance goal proved the difference as Pittsburgh held on for a victory.

Jagr scored midway through the third period to make it 2-0 for Pittsburgh, which notched its 100th point of the season and needs seven points in its final four games to clinch first place in the Eastern Conference.

Jets 4, Flames 3 In Winnipeg, Mike Eastwood and Keith Tkachuk scored 55 seconds apart late in the third period, rallying Winnipeg to a victory over Calgary and jumping them into a sixth-place tie in the Western Conference playoff race.

Eastwood swooped around the net and whipped a wrist shot past the goaltender Rick Tabaracci with 3:09 remaining to lift the Jets into a 3-3 tie. "That's what happens when you fall asleep and wake up for five seconds for a goal like that," he said.

Capitals 4, Senators 3 In Ottawa, Andrew Brunette scored with 11:36 left to break a tie and lift Washington to a crucial victory over Ottawa.

Brunette, playing his second game since being recalled from the minor leagues, was behind the end line to the right of the net when he came around to the front of the crease and powered the puck under Ottawa's goaltender, Damian Rhodes, for his second goal of the season.

Sergei Gonchar scored a pair of goals and assisted on the game-winner for Washington.

Canadiens 2, Panthers 1 In Montreal, Marc Bureau and Valeri Bure scored in the first period and Jocelyn Thibault made 31 saves as the Montreal Canadiens held on to beat the floundering Florida Panthers.

Montreal snapped a three-game winless streak and moved into sole possession of fourth place in the Eastern Conference, two points ahead of Florida.

Canucks 4, Kings 2 In Los Angeles, Trevor Linden and Jesse Belanger scored power-play goals less than four minutes apart in the first period, and Corey Hirsch stopped 32 shots as Vancouver defeated Los Angeles.

Hirsch made 27 saves in the final two periods, including 17 in the second session. Eric Lacroix had a goal and an assist for Los Angeles.

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Not only the racers are concerned by difficult flying conditions: and incident occured on board one of the organization aircraft, the ten passenger Merlin

Salvador de Bahia, April 5th. Captain Chuck Forcey, and co-pilot Jeff Bennett, were flying seven members of Arc en Ciel's team to Salvador. While flying en route at 21,000 feet, there was a loud bang and one flight instrument's glass cover exploded covering Bennett with slinters of glass. Luckily he was wearing sunglasses which protected his eyes. The instrument which self destructed was an artificial horizon. This instrument provides pitch and bank information to the pilot when flying without reference to the real horizon, in the clouds or at night. The open face of the instrument started to create a leak in the pressurized cabin, but the crew worked quickly to minimize the consequences. Forcey quickly adjusted the aircraft pressurization to raise the "altitude" of the cabin, thus requiring less differential between the pressure inside and outside. Simultaneously, Bennett used a survival knife to cut up laminated aircraft check-lists to make a cover for the instruments open face.

Next, the auto pilot of the Merlin stopped working, requiring the plane to be flown "by hand" for the rest of the journey. There is a second artifical horizon on the pilot's side which had to be used for reference by both pilots as they took turns over the remainder of that leg and the next six-plus hour flight. Unable to find a repair person for the auto pilot in Salvador, it looks like the Merlin crew will be earning their "flight-pay" on the next few legs of the journey.

Transmitted from Salvador de Bahia via CompuServe Information Service.

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THIS WEEK ON EUROSPORT



McCann

The Paris - Roubaix is nicknamed the «Hell of the North» and is considered to be the toughest one day cycle race in the world; will Andrei Tchmil ride like the devil and take his second win ?
Al Unser Jr has won the Long Beach IndyCar Grand Prix six times; can he make it seven ?

Cycling : 7 April, LIVE, The World Cup, Paris - Roubaix.
The tough guys of the cycling world battle it out for the third round of the World Cup, the hardest one day race in the world.

Tennis : 10 - 14 April, LIVE, The ATP Estoril Open.
Estoril was Thomas Muster's launch pad last year, it was the first win of his incredible run of 10 tournament victories, which took him to the top of the ATP Tour Rankings.

IndyCar : 14 April, LIVE, The PPG IndyCar Series, Longbeach.
Al Unser Jr has made the race his own with 6 wins in recent years but he faces some formidable opposition.

Formula One : 10 April, Grand Prix Magazine.
Eurosport's weekly round up of the latest news, moves and interviews from the world of Formula One.

Eurosport, the sports TV channel for Europe, covering the best action from Europe and around the world, is available throughout Europe, via cable and satellite.

Herald International Tribune
SPORTS

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WORLD ROUNDUP

Dominant Hill Wins 3d Straight Race

Race Decided By 7 Seconds of Agony



Pascal Pavani/Agence France-Presse

Michele Bartoli of Italy, pumping up a hill on Sunday.

Bartoli Wins Tour

CYCLING Michele Bartoli of Italy won the Tour of Flanders Sunday, finishing nearly a minute ahead of the pack to take first place in the World Cup standings. Bartoli broke free of the leading group on the punishing climb up the so-called Wall of Geraardsbergen hill to complete the 167-mile (267 kilometer) race in 6 hours. 31 minutes and 29 seconds.

Another Italian, Fabio Baldato, won a sprint for second place. Belgium's Johan Museeuw was third, failing in his attempt to win the race for a third consecutive year. *(AP)*

Doohan Is First in GP

MOTORCYCLING World 500cc motorcyle champion Michael Doohan of Australia rode his Honda to victory in the Indonesian Grand Prix on Sunday.

• The Briton Brian Morrison, riding a Kawasaki, won the Le Mans 24-hour motorcycle race for the third time on Sunday. Morrison, teamed with the Italian Piergiorgio Bontempi and the Belgian Jehan d'Orgeix, covered 768 laps of the 4.430-kilometer (2.74 mile) circuit in a record average speed of 141.655 kilometers an hour. *(Reuters)*

Pakistan Gets Singer Cup

CRICKET *Sri Lanka's swashbuckling opener, Sanath Jayasuriya, hit the fastest 50 in one -day internationals but could not stop Pakistan from winning the Singer Cup on Sunday. Jayasuriya reached 50 off just 17 balls, one less than the previous record by Simon O'Donnell of Australia. Sri Lanka was all out for 172 in reply to Pakistan's total of 216. (Reuters)*

Lomu Lifts Auckland

RUGBY UNION The All Black Jonah Lomu scored two tries as Auckland beat Northern Transvaal of South Africa, 30-26, in a Super 12 game in Auckland, New Zealand, Sunday. The victory left Auckland first and Northern Transvaal third in the standings.

On Saturday, Natal, of South Africa beat Wellington, of New Zealand, 43-27. *(Reuters)*

Gooden Set to Return

BASEBALL Dwight Gooden was scheduled to make his pitching debut for the New York Yankees Sunday against the Texas Rangers. Gooden has been out of baseball since June 1994 when he failed a drug test. *(AP)*

Sanchez Vicario Wins

TENNIS Arantxa Sanchez Vicario won the Family Circle Cup, beating surprise finalist Barbara Paulus at Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, Sunday. Sanchez Vicario won 6-2, 2-6, 6-2 to earn the $200,000 first prize in the year's first clay court event. *(AP)*

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA — Britain's Damon Hill cruised to his third straight Formula One victory of the season in the Argentine Grand Prix Sunday, beating his Canadian teammate Jacques Villeneuve by more than 12 seconds.

The race was filled with crashes and incidents and only ten drivers finished.

The victory for Hill, whose Williams-Renault led from start to finish was his 16th in Formula One.

Benetton's Jean Alesi of France finished third, 14.8 seconds behind Hill, even though he stalled after a pitstop on the 44th lap and lost valuable time and position.

"I am lucky to be on the podium after stalling like that," Alesi said.

Hill's win lifted him to a perfect 30 points in the championship which he leads from Villeneuve, who has 12. Alesi is third on 10.

The race, run under sunny skies, was marred by a series of accidents.

Hill's great rival, double world champion Michael Schumacher, retired in his Ferrari after 46 of the 72 laps with a broken rear wing.

The German had spent most of the race in second position before being hit by a piece of debris.

The race was interrupted briefly at mid-distance when a safety car had to be introduced after Italian Luca Badoer flipped his car. The driver crawled from the Forti-Ford, apparently unhurt.

Brazilian Pedro Diniz also escaped apparently unharmed when his Ligier burst into flames after suffering what appeared to be a massive engine failure.

Diniz had to dive out of his car during the 26th lap. Smoke began to billow from the back of his Ligier-Honda and the car suddenly caught fire and was quickly engulfed by flames.



Daniel Munoz/The Associated Press

Flames rising from the Ligier of Brazilian Pedro Diniz at Buenos Aires, Sunday. Diniz escaped unharmed.

Diniz steered onto the trackside grass and managed to jump from the car and run to safety. It was not immediately known if he suffered any injury.

Alesi's Benetton team mate Gerhard Berger of Austria, also raced strongly but, like Schumacher, was forced to retire after spending most of the event in fourth position.

In the 27th lap, Brazil's Tarso Marques, in a Minardi-Ford, ran into the rear of Briton Martin Brundle's Jordan-Peugeot and spun off the track to a stop. Brundle drove into the pits and both drivers abandoned the race.

Hill, who won in Australia and Brazil in the season's first two races, repeated his 1995 victory in Buenos Aires.

His lead never seemed in danger as he gradually pulled clear of the pack. After 18 laps he led Schumacher by five seconds. After 54 laps and with Schumacher out of the race, he led Benetton's Gerhard Berger by 13 seconds.

Rubens Barrichello drove brilliantly in his Jordan Peugeot to finish fourth after only using one pit stop, Ireland's Eddie Irvine was fifth in the Ferrari, and Dutchman Jos Verstappen was sixth in his Footwork-Hart, having spun off in the early stages of the race.

As Hill climbed on to the winner's podium, the capacity Argentinian crowd of 50,000 whistled while the band played the British national anthem.

Hill is now chasing Nigel Mansell's record of five wins in a row in a season. *(AP, AFP, Reuters)*

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Cambridge University oarsmen leaned back in celebration and, seven seconds later, Oxford slumped forward in defeat.

The victory was the fourth in succession for Cambridge in The Boat Race, and it won by a convincing two and three-quarter lengths. Its time of 16 minutes, 58 seconds, was the second-fastest in 142 running of the race between the two universities.

For all of Cambridge's superiority, it had come down to the count of seven, a span of two or three breaths. The team had risked six months of training — six hours a day, six days a week — risked that and much more for the right to own those seven seconds.

"I'd had it in the back of my mind for many years that I wanted to row in this race," said Ethan Ayer, 25, the lone American in the nine-man Cambridge boat. "Even before I went to Harvard, I knew I wanted to come over here and do this."

Ayer graduated from Harvard and landed a job at the investment house Merrill Lynch & Co. in New York. For two years he saved his money. Last summer he quit, moved across the ocean and paid tuition toward a Cambridge degree in English — all for the sake of a 17-minute race.

"It was certainly a career- and financially-irresponsible move," he said. "They looked at it in New York and said, 'What are you doing?' "

Ayer was caught up in a snit raised last week by the Oxford coach, Daniel Topolski, who claimed that £5,000 ($7,650) in financial aid offered to Ayer and to Nick Burfitt, a 29-year-old medical student who served as captain of the Cambridge boat Saturday, to help them attend the university, had tainted the Race's amateur ideal. By American standards, where thousands of students receive full athletic scholarships, the grants were a pittance.

Like the others, Ayer came with no assurances. He might have sacrificed two years of his career without earning a seat on the senior boat. At 6 feet 8 inches (2.03 meters), he became the tallest competitor ever in an event that appreciates height.

"We had to work on him quite hard, really," said Robin Williams, the Cambridge coach. "The American style is much more upright than what we're looking for."

Cambridge won the toss and chose what amounted to the inside track around the two big curves in the middle of the course. Oxford's only hope was to stay even, or slightly ahead, through this difficult section. Much of its hope came from Topolski, brought back last year to recreate the mood he created in the mid-1970s when Oxford began a run of 16 victories in 17 years. He has also been advising on a movie of his 1987 team, which recovered from a mutiny of four Americans to win the race.

His current team — including four Americans and a Canadian — fell two seconds behind at the Hammersmith Bridge, just a mile and a half along, and that was that.

Williams shook hands in the Cambridge launch with John Carver, his injured team president, who counts five family victories in the Boat Race back to his grandfathers.

The trailing armada of club members, VIPs and reporters looked as if it was being tugged along by the two crews. After the finish, the launches formed a half-circle around the winning boat disembarking at Chiswick, while the Oxford boat drifted behind, forgotten within those seven unrecoverable seconds. Professionals can rationalize their worst defeat by recalling that this is their job, it is what they paid to do; but amateurs have no such escape.

As Ayer staggered out of his No. 5 seat, the pain in his lungs almost blinded him. For a moment he slumped like one of the losing crew. Then, he said, he began to realize what it meant to win the world's most famous race. The pain vanished.

Czechs Knock Out U.S. As Washington Falls

Sweden, Italy and France Also Win To Advance to Davis Cup Semifinals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PRAGUE — Petr Korda, sharply criticized for a poor performance on Friday, became the hero on Sunday as the Czech Republic knocked the United States out of the Davis Cup quarterfinals.

Korda recovered from his shaky display in Friday's opening singles against Todd Martin to take the deciding match from MaliVai Washington, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3, 6-2. Martin beat Daniel Vacek 7-6 (7-1), 6-3, 6-1 in the first of Sunday's reverse singles matches to set up the crucial contest between Korda and Washington, who lost to Vacek on Friday.

Korda and Washington felt each other out for most of the first set, trading service games until Washington looked to be on the brink of winning the first set at 6-5.

But Korda, injured for most of last year, staved off two set points, broke Washington's serve in the first point of the tiebreaker and held that advantage to win it, 7-5.

Korda then scored the first full service break of the match to lead the second set, 2-0. Washington tried desperately to battle his way back but the Czech's fluid ground strokes and sizzling service returns were too much for him. At one-all in the third set, Korda broke Washington again on unforced errors by the American.

The Czechs took a 2-1 lead in Saturday's doubles when Korda and Vacek combined to beat Patrick McEnroe and Patrick Galbraith, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

The victory also broke a drought for the Czechs against the United States, which had won the Cup all three times they had previously faced the team that formerly represented Czechoslovakia.

"Finally we have advanced past them and now we can look forward to playing Sweden in September," said Korda.

The upset had many American fans at the match questioning why the United States sent what has commonly been referred to here as the "B" team, with the likes of Pete Sampras, Andre Agassi, Michael Chang and Jim Courier declining to play.

"Right now I can't see how you would work out the schedule," said U.S. Tennis Association president Les Snyder, referring to bigger paydays chosen by the likes of Sampras, Agassi, Michael Chang and Jim Courier.

"You either have to get rid of some tournaments or you have to do some other type of configuration that I can't see. This will happen from time to time — the U.S. is unique in that it has so many good players."

Italy 3, South Africa 1 Renzo Furlan, ranked 21st in the world, beat Wayne Ferreira of South Africa, ranked 10th, to send Italy into the Davis Cup world-group semifinals for the first time in 16 years. Furlan won 3-6, 6-0, 7-6, 6-2, in two hours and 42 minutes to put Italy ahead, 3-1, in the Foro Italico in Rome. Italy will play France in September's semifinals.

Andrea Gaudenzi beat the higher-ranked Wayne Ferreira in Friday's second singles match after the Italian's number one, Furlan, had lost to the lower-ranked Marcos Ondruska. Gaudenzi and Diego Nargiso then gave Italy a 2-1 lead by winning Saturday's doubles match against Wayne Ferreira and his brother Ellis.

Italy last reached the Davis Cup semifinals in 1980. They went on to the final but lost to Czechoslovakia in Prague.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS



Michael Dalmond/Agence France-Presse

Todd Martin of the United States argued a call in his quarterfinal match.

Furlan played badly in the first set but dominated the second. He was behind, 3-4, in the third set but came back on his service to level at 4-4. Both men then held serve to take the set to a tiebreaker, which Furlan won 7-4.

The last set was one-sided with Ferreira showing signs of tiredness as Furlan served out to win 6-2.

Gaudenzi made the score 4-1 when M Ondruska retired hurt, trailing 6-1, 1-0 in the final match.

France 5, Germany 0 France completed a 5-0 victory over Germany on Sunday, taking the final two singles after qualifying for the semifinals with a doubles victory on Saturday.

Guy Forget substituted for Arnaud Boetsch and beat David Prinosil of Germany, 6-3, 0-6, 6-4, followed by Cedric Pioline topping Hendrick Dreekman, 6-4, 6-3. Both matches were shortened to best of three after Forget and Boetsch clinched the match with a doubles victory over Boris Becker and Marc Göllner on Saturday. Boetsch and Pioline had won Friday's singles.

It will be the first time for France in a Davis Cup semifinal since 1991 when it beat the United States for the title.

Yannick Noah, who guided France to the Davis Cup victory that year, was pleased with the results this year.

"This 5-0 win gives me a lot of pleasure because it proves we have a solid team.," Noah said. "That makes 15 matches without a defeat."

France beat Morocco last year in a relegation round match after it lost to the United States in the first round of the World Group. Then it shut out Denmark in the first round this year.

Noah said he was preparing to meet Italy. "Against Italy, you have to have a good choice for the surface because they are good on clay," Noah said.

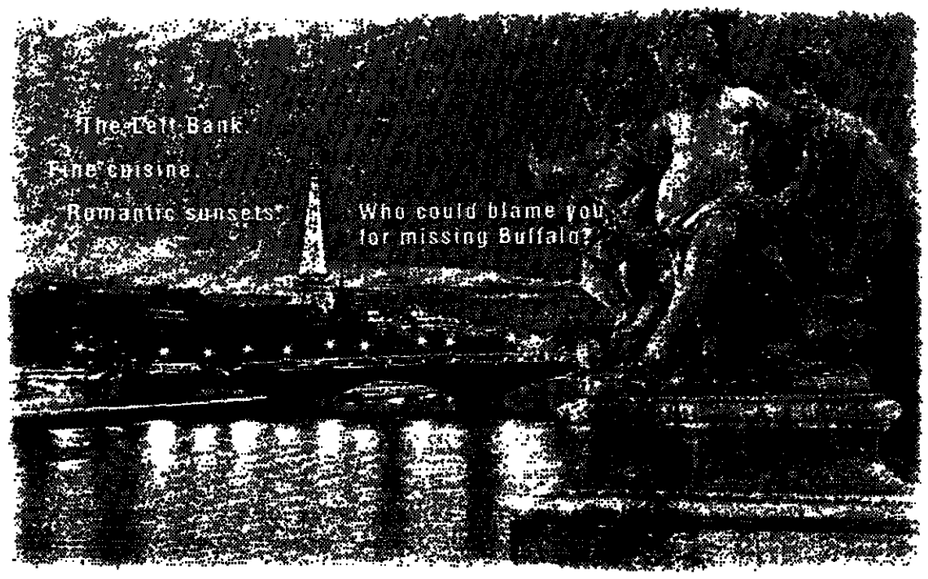
A number of cities are being talked about for the semifinals including Toulouse, Bordeaux Lyon and Nantes.

The Germans were without Michael Stich, sidelined with an ankle injury, while Australian Open champion Becker, recovering from a respiratory infection, only played the doubles.

Sweden 5, India 0 In Calcutta, Sweden's Nicklas Kulti and Jonas Bjorkman took just three hours to win their reverse singles and complete a 5-0 rout of India in their Davis Cup world-group quarterfinal.

Kulti served 16 aces to beat Leander Paes, 6-3, 6-7, 7-6, in a dead rubber reduced to the best of three sets. Bjorkman beat Mahesh Bhupathi in the final match on the grass court.

The Swedes, playing without Stefan Edberg who refused to travel because he feared catching a disease, had taken a winning 3-0 lead after Friday's opening singles and Saturday's doubles.



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